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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LISSR'S GRISHKYAVICHUS EVALUATES SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTIONS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 24 May 86 pp 1-2

[Report by P. P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Central Committee of the LSSR Communist Party: "Social Sciences In the Service of Progress"]

[Excerpts] Kaunas, 23 May, ELTA. The tasks of the social sciences in light of the decisions made by the 27th CPSU Congress were discussed at a republic conference held today at the House of Political Education. Participating in the conference were rectors, assistant rectors for academic affairs, deans, members of social science departments and secretaries of party committees and Komsomol committees at higher educational institutions. Attending the conference were administrators and specialists from the institutes under the Social Sciences Department of the LSSR Academy of Sciences, a group of social science teachers from secondary schools, the heads of a number of ministries, secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms, and other members of the ideological aktiv.

The conference was opened by an introductory address by L. Shepetis, secretary of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party.

P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, gave a report entitled "The Tasks of the Social Sciences In Light of the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress":

Esteemed comrades! Our republic party organization has always devoted a great deal of attention to the training of ideological cadres, in whose ranks an important place is occupied by the representatives of the social sciences, and to expansion of their social role. At this conference we will be conducting a comprehensive discussion of the tasks which face specialists in our republic social sciences in light of the decisions made at the 27th Party Congress; we must outline what must be done in order to ensure that these specialists' ideological-political influence on solutions to new, large-scale tasks will increase significantly.

One would be fully justified in regarding the 27th Party Congress as a congress resulting in strategic decisions. It was a congress which responded to the important questions which life has posed our party and society as a whole, which armed each communist and each Soviet citizen with a clear perspective. In the Political Report given at the congress by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as in other congress documents, the party's strategy and tactics at the present stage, an extremely responsible and crucial stage, were precisely and clearly outlined.

Through implementation of the decisions of the 27th Party Congress we must ensure speeded-up development in all areas of society, significantly raise each collective's and each worker's level of responsibility, and increase their level of activism and efficiency. It is particularly important that creative, above-average organization, firm discipline and a stubborn desire to expand one's role in a specific job prevail everywhere.

We also evaluate the work of those in our republic social science institutions on this basis.

Many experts in the social sciences are well aware of their primary duty and have already done a great deal of work aimed at explaining and propagandizing the documents of the 27th Party Congress. This has helped workers and young people to gain a better understanding of their content and of their place and role in the present-day conditions of a qualitative restructuring of society. Now it is very important that this responsible work be continued, deepened and improved. It is particularly important that we bar the way to a simplified approach to the decisions made at the congress, to primitive explanations of them, to devaluation of new concepts, to any sort of idle talk. This must be strictly avoided everywhere, particularly in work with students.

The university students of our republic, like all young people who study, have warmly approved the new, bold ideas which were put forth at the party congress, as well as the highly demanding atmosphere which prevailed there and the congress' decisions. We must support in every way possible their valuable initiatives and plans, skillfully help them actively join in the process of renewing our lives. All educational work with students must be aimed toward profound mastery of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the instilling of firm communist moral qualities, and formation of broad perspectives. We must teach them to work under the new conditions and develop their ability to find effective solutions to matters pertaining to organizational and ideological educational work. All the staff of higher schools and of, of course, above all social science instructors are obligated to see to this.

At the present time a total of 450 instructors are working at 40 social science departments at our republic's higher educational institutions. Over 60 percent of them possess scientific degrees and titles. A total of 24 instructors in these disciplines are doctors of sciences and professors. These are truly skilled ideological cadres who are actively shaping students' integral communist world view.

However, hidden by these positive general indices are quite a few gaps in work with this category of ideological cadres. In our republic the ranks of instructors in the sociopolitical disciplines at the advanced levels -- doctors of science and, in Kaunas, Shiauliai, Klaipeda and Paneves candidates of sciences, are expanding too slowly.

On more than once occasion we have already criticized the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education on account of this, and particularly on account of the highly uneven distribution of skilled social science instructors. However, this situation has remained fundamentally unchanged. It is true that each year over 10,000 persons go to university in Moscow, Leningrad and Minsk to study the social sciences, but the majority of them return to accept position only in Vilnius.

One receives the impression that social sciences departments at VUZ's in other cities, as well as the heads of these departments, are not sufficiently concerned about the outlook for their work. In this respect the party committees of those cities in which there is an acute shortage of skilled instructors in the sociopolitical disciplines have also not done everything which could have been done. We must take more decisive steps and rectify this situation through joint efforts.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, speaking at the 27th Party Congress, emphasized that: "We must continue to promote for work in the ideological field those comrades who have demonstrated their convictions through their personal example, who are capable of listening to and talking with people, who, in general, are well trained, theoretically and professionally, and capable of successfully performing the new tasks of our times." It is these criteria by which we must consistently be guided when selecting social science cadres and deciding upon their professional suitability.

A positive example in this respect was given by the party committee of the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute imeni Antanas Sniechkus. The committee painstakingly analyzed the social science staff at this higher educational institution and strictly appraised the pedagogical and scientific work of each staff member. It is essential that party committees at all our republic's VUZ's follow this example. We are also in favor of having the Academy of Sciences Party Committee evaluate the work of each staff member of every institute which teaches the humanities. Individual interviews between party committees and social science specialists should aid the latter in making their work more active in every way possible and in reorganizing it in accordance with the demands of the 27th Party Congress.

The result of joint work between instructors and students becomes evident at exam time. As a rule, many students pass exams in the social sciences with good grades. For example, during the past academic year the overall success rate of students at VUZ's in our republic was approximately 90 percent, whereas in the area of social sciences this figure was 98 percent. But one-third of all students received only the grade of "satisfactory" on the state exam on scientific communism. Above all this indicates that many students have, over a long period of time, failed to work systematically to master the foundations of Marxist-Leninist theory, and that this matter was of

insufficient interest to some Komsomol organizations. At the same time, such a large number of threes [grade of satisfactory, a "C"] causes one to stop and consider the need to improve the pedagogical activities of social science instructors.

There are indeed some instructors who read lectures in an uninteresting fashion, use outdated materials and present students with the very same arguments year after year. Some instructors even go out of their way to avoid current issues and difficult questions. This, of course, should not happen.

It is very difficult, but necessary, to overcome inertia of thought. Doing so will also give rise to demands that students' spiritual world be enriched. Each instructor should be deeply aware that it is impossible to inspire students to master the social sciences and teach them to analyze and evaluate social phenomena and processes from class and party positions by using worn-out phrases and pat answers.

More enthusiasm, political acuity and civic responsibility, both in propagandizing the real achievements of socialism and in uncovering ideological diversions: this is what is especially needed today in social science instruction.

Of course, when discussing global issues we cannot close our eyes to what is happening close at hand. Party gorkoms must provide for regular familiarization of social science instructors with the most current problems of party work and with the process of finding a solution to socioeconomic and cultural-educational problems.

We must further expand the role of social science seminars. These should become an important form of individual instructional work with students. At the 27th Party Congress it was urgently underscored that the individual must always be the focus of ideological and political influence; this requirement must be fulfilled in the most active and consistent fashion, particularly during seminar classes.

Now, after the party has posed an extremely timely task -- that of actively reorganizing ideological educational work -- improvement of pedagogical skill on the part of all ideological cadres, and above all social science instructors, takes on special significance.

We often notice that some social science instructors, although endowed with a considerable store of knowledge, are incapable of transmitting this knowledge clearly and convincingly, are unable to teach students to think independently. Why is this the case? Obviously one of the basic reasons is insufficient attention to their pedagogical training. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (under Minister Comrade G. Zabulis) has still not given enough attention to the matter of the pedagogical skill of instructors in the social science disciplines. The Science and Education Institutions Department under the Lithuanian CP Central Committee has also been too slack in this regard.

Another thing which prevents improvement of the situation is the fact that students do not have enough social science textbooks. Those which they are using are in many respects of low quality. Presently an all-union contest for the creation of social science textbooks for new programs is under way. The managers of the Mintis Publishing House should do everything necessary to ensure that these will be quickly translated into Lithuanian and printed in sufficiently large editions.

It is important that we continue to improve instructors' methodological work and introduce new, progressive teaching methods. During the past five-year plan automated lecture halls for the teaching of the social sciences have been set up at many VUZ's. At the Vilnius State Pedagogical Institute the basics of these sciences are taught with the aid of educational television. At the initiative of the CPSU History Department at the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute imeni Antanas Sniechkus an audiovisual room where students can learn more about the social sciences has been set up. We must continue to supply the academic process with equipment, carefully consider the utilization of visual aids, recommend that students be faced with more problem-solving situations, and do everything possible to ensure that studies in the sociopolitical disciplines are intensive and systematic.

The effect of the social sciences on students' consciousness and behavior determines in large part what bearing they will have on real life. They must be taught in such a way that students become well aware of the complexity of the present moment, understand the nature of the turning point which is at hand, and actively increase their own experience with public activities. As resolved by the board of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, beginning in 1987 the theoretical course "Basics of Organizational and Educational Work In the Labor Collective" will be added to the courseload of all VUZ students. Social science departments should already be preparing to teach this course.

In light of the sharpening ideological struggle in the international arena a counterpropaganda system has been established in our republic, and is actively functioning. Social science departments and all their instructors should work actively and purposefully to train their students for this sort of work. They must be systematically and skillfully taught patriotic and internationalist sentiments and the ability to defend the ideals and spiritual values of socialism. They must be effectively inoculated with an immunity to all manifestations of bourgeois ideology, and their political vigilance heightened. Keeping in mind that at the present time bourgeois propagandists are making special efforts to defame socialism and to distort the meaning of such values as democracy, freedom, equality and social progress, we must review accordingly the subject matter and content of special courses devoted to criticism of bourgeois ideology.

Research work should also do more to aid improvement of the academic process.

Social scientists' primary task is to profoundly and comprehensively analyze the many-faceted tasks of acceleration and the interrelations of their aspects: political, economic, scientific-technical, social, cultural, spiritual and psychological.

We should note at this point that many republic social science specialists working both at VUZ's and in Academy of Sciences institutes which teach the humanities are not yet psychologically prepared to actively take part in carrying out this task. All are in agreement as to the need to accelerate development in all realms of our society, but there are still quite a few who are waiting for something, who have not yet begun to research the scientific questions arising in this field.

It is very important that the directors of all scientific branches be a good example in this respect. They must delve into real life as actively as possible and effectively direct their theoretical energy toward analysis of the tendencies of its development, toward important generalizations and rational recommendations. Only if the director of each scientific branch -- whether sector, section or department -- will think and act in a new way will he be worthy of his position.

Success in carrying out the tasks set by the 27th Party Congress for the social sciences will depend on many other factors, especially on the organization and coordination of scientific work. Unfortunately, it is precisely in this area that many shortcomings still exist.

At the Second Plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee the poor coordination of scientific efforts by our republic's economists was noted. Indeed, the situation in this area is alarming. Our economists have done quite a lot of work in connection with study of the distribution of productive forces, the economy of individual economic sectors, and other questions. However, at the present time their scientific energy is, perhaps, less focused than ever before. We should also note that there are serious problems with regard to coordination of research among specialists in other social sciences. In this regard the role of republic scientific coordination councils, the Academy of Sciences Social Science Department and its director, Comrade I. Matsyavichyus, is evidently inadequate. We must urgently examine the subject matter of all research being done by persons working in the social sciences, direct this research toward study of those problems which are most pressing in scientific and practical terms, and eliminate insignificant research and the element of chance in the planning of scientific assignments.

The atmosphere of creativity which the party is affirming in all realms of life is particularly fruitful for the social sciences. "We hope," underscored Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the 27th Party Congress, "that it will be actively utilized by our economists and philosophers, lawyers and sociologists, historians and literary researchers for the bold, innovative elaboration of new problems and for their creative theoretical development."

To be worthy of this great trust is also a matter of honor for those working in the social sciences in Soviet Lithuania.

In the near future republic economists should expand and intensify their research above all in such areas as improvement of the economic mechanism, development of intensive management, social infrastructure, and the economics of environmental protection. We must speed up study of those questions of

economic theory which are closely linked to the transferral of our economy to a track of intensive development, so that the results obtained through this research will help accelerate this [transition] process.

To resolve problems of acceleration we also need a firm methodological basis and serious philosophical generalizations.

In works by republic philosophers considerable attention is devoted to research on the history of philosophy. Problems pertaining to the teaching of a scientific world view are also posed and analyzed, and contemporary bourgeois philosophy critiqued. Specialists on ethics and aesthetics have also begun to produce more works. At the present time it is very important that our philosophers analyze more profoundly the problems which arise in the course of practical communist construction and the contradictions of the modern world and tendencies in its development, more boldly enter into debate with bourgeois authors on these topics. It is important that we continue comprehensive development of research on methodological problems in science and reinforce them on the basis of the interaction of the philosophical and natural sciences.

Lawyers in our republic must make a more effective contribution in the implementation of the tasks posed by the 27th Party Congress.

It seems significant to make more profound theoretical generalizations concerning the ways and means of developing socialist people's self-government and reinforcing the legal foundations of state and public life. We must continue to study the practical functioning of our republic's state apparatus and its effectiveness and draw up proposals and recommendations on how to improve existing judicial acts. Cooperation between specialists in legal science and law enforcement agencies must be closer, particularly for the purpose of preventing various types of violations of legal standards.

Republic sociologists should show greater initiative in the study of contemporary social processes. It is of particular importance to study more deeply and broadly the shaping of cultural needs among various population groups and give specific and well-grounded recommendations on how to affirm a healthy and meaningful way of life.

We are rightfully proud that, in the process of creating a new society, the Soviet way of life was formed. Today it would be valuable to make a comprehensive study of it, in order to more effectively improve and create as many opportunities for demonstrations of collectivism as possible, for achievement of the greatest diversity of working people's needs, interests and abilities, for manifestation of their social activism. These questions should be studied on a high professional level not only by sociologists, but also by specialists in the theory of scientific communism and other social sciences.

We are also obligated to comprehensively intensify historical research.

Our republic historians have prepared quite a few works which are an all-round reflection of the Communist Party's struggle for the victory of socialism. Experience in the building of socialism is highlighted in the third volume of

"Essays On the History of the Communist Party of Lithuania" [Ocherki istorii Kommunisticheskoy partii Litvy] and other works by our historians. This helps our republic party organization resolve current problems pertaining to the education of workers, particularly young workers. A textbook on the history of the Communist Party of Lithuania which is currently being prepared is also intended to actively assist in the communist education of young people in general and students in particular.

We positively evaluate the efforts of historians to shed light on all periods of Lithuania's history from a Marxist perspective. In this field the role of the LiSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of History is especially important. However, the current situation at that institute is disquieting. In recent years quite a few qualified scientists have left the Institute of History, and it has lost some of its academic standing. Institute director Comrade B. Vaytkyavichyus is also not setting the proper example in the research field. His administrative style is also in need of major improvement. The Academy of Sciences Presidium (under Comrade Yu. Pozhela) should take the most effective steps possible to expand the role of the Institute of History and other institutes which teach the humanities and actively work to ensure that they always remain at the leading edge of the development of the social sciences in our republic.

The works of many linguists, literary researchers and art historians in our republic are well known; their contribution to Lithuanian Soviet culture is significant. Favorable conditions have been created for fruitful research in this field, and their work should be actively pursued. It is especially important that, when studying various aspects of Lithuanian socialist culture, that culture should be regarded as an integral whole, as an integral component of the entire multiethnic Soviet culture. It is important to constantly raise the theoretical level of works of a generalizing nature and to emphasize their practical orientation.

We must also achieve qualitatively new results in the expansion of research on pedagogy and psychology. Here the focus of attention should be problems associated with implementation of the school reform and communist education for students. We must develop well-thought out, integrated programs of pedagogical and psychological research and carry out these programs energetically.

The role of the social sciences in making the decisions of the 27th Party Congress into a reality must, as we see, expand further. The faster all social scientists become reoriented toward new, effective work, the more significant this role will be. Publishing must also be improved as part of this task.

It would be helpful to review once again the opportunities which the LiSSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade has with regard to the printing of literature on social science topics. This committee should make sure that socially significant works by social science specialists in our republic are published at the proper time and in a quality fashion. In this connection we also need to expand the role assigned to task coordination councils [problemnyy koordinatsionnyy sovet]. These are obligated

to searchingly evaluate completed scientific works and recommend for publication only those which meet present-day needs. The authors must also understand these increasing demands. They must do more to orient their works toward the potential reader and work persistently to raise their level of expression. We must also publish a greater number of quality publications in foreign languages, particularly those publications which brilliantly reflect the successes of Soviet Lithuania within the family of fraternal Soviet peoples.

The press should devote more serious attention to the work of our republic social science specialists and their collectives. Their publications are too infrequently reviewed in the republic press, and one almost never sees theoretical articles by them on current issues. The proper action must be taken and this situation rectified.

The 27th Party Congress has posed many difficult tasks for those working in the social sciences. To carry out these tasks will require, obviously, a great deal of energy and creative effort. A large and skilled unit of specialists is working in this field in our republic; these specialists are well aware what must be reorganized or improved in their work, and how, and we are certain that the demands of the party congress will be met.

Allow me, esteemed comrades, to wish you every possible success in this matter.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

REFORMS IN MOLDAVIAN MVD DISCUSSED

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 20 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by ATEM correspondent V. Novosadyuk: "No Time for Vacillation: From the Party Aktiv Meeting of MSSR Internal Affairs Organs and Subunits"]

[Text] It is uncommonly noisy in the long corridors of the republic ministry of internal affairs. Taking advantage of a break in the party aktiv meeting, its participants (chiefs of city rayon departments of internal affairs and correctional labor establishments, their deputies for political affairs and political indoctrination work, secretaries of city rayon department primary party organizations) exchange opinions about the pointed, impartial report of Republic Minister of Internal Affairs G. I. Lavranchuk. The report, like the aktiv meeting, was devoted to tasks of republic internal affairs organs stemming from 27th CPSU Congress resolutions.

"In order to implement congress resolutions as quickly as possible," says Yu. I. Grosul, chief of the Tiraspol city department of internal affairs, "we must first raise the demands on ourselves. And we must not strive to achieve narrowly bureaucratic results, but to achieve end results in our work--the prevention and exposure of crimes."

"It was very correctly noted in the report that each fellow worker from the rank-and-file militiaman to the MVD collegium member and every party member once and for all has to comprehend, experience, and pass through his heart that immutable truth that appreciable positive results in protecting the public order and fighting violations of the law can be achieved only on condition that exemplary order is imposed in one's own house," said K. G. Antoch, chief of the Komratskiy ROVD [Rayon Department of Internal Affairs], supporting him. "We must overcome the inertia as quickly as possible, be closer to the people, and use all reserves (of which there are many) for improving our work. In our rayon, for example, every fourth serious crime still has not been exposed."

Yes, there was no indifference at the party aktiv meeting. Its participants evaluated the work of internal affairs organs through the prism of 27th CPSU Congress resolutions and outlined ways for further strengthening discipline and socialist legality, improving personnel policy, and on this basis achieving a high efficiency in operational service [operativno-sluzhebnyy] activities.

Both the person who gave the report and the speakers bared serious deficiencies in the work of eradicating antisocial displays. As pointed out at the aktiv meeting, there were many reasons and many persons at fault for major deficiencies and omissions. Steps being taken did not assure a real change for the better at the front of the campaign against crime. The overall number of criminal offenses is growing, and grave crimes among them, especially in Brichanskiy, Glodyanskiy, Dondyushanskiy, Kamenskiy, Ryshkanskiy, Chadyr-Lungskiy and Drokiyevskiy rayons. The situation in the republic's cities is complicated. The exposure rate of crimes is an even more acute aspect of the problem.

Listening attentively to the figures given in the speeches, I thought that behind each of them lay trouble in someone's home, the tears of parents and children, and a loss of faith in our police.

The party declared at the 27th congress: "It remains an invariable task to use the full force of Soviet laws in the campaign against crime and other law violations so that people in any populated point sense the state's concern for their peace and inviolability and are confident that not one transgressor will evade deserved punishment."

For now we cannot be confident of this! The blame for this falls above all on personnel of internal affairs organs and subunits.

Take another issue--preservation of socialist property. Each year the damage done to the national economy by misappropriations, shortages and damage of physical assets consists of millions of rubles. The meeting noted that of course the one to whom funds and assets are entrusted must be responsible for their safekeeping. But MVD personnel cannot act only as registrars of economic crimes! Their position must be the most active, the most principled, and the most uncompromising.

Every honest toiler is disturbed that there are always persons living on nonlabor incomes and receiving various benefits in an evasion of our laws. Delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress greeted with applause the words of M. S. Gorbachev that the Central Committee fully supports Soviet citizens' demands to apply the strictest measures of influence on such phenomena. In this regard there must be a significant increase in activeness of internal affairs organs.

The force of law also is not being applied with proper firmness and resolve against extortion resorted to by certain unscrupulous medical and trade personnel, personal services employees, and even employees of the MVD Gosavtoinspektsiya [State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate]. Legislation presently in effect providing for the uncompensated confiscation of houses, dachas and other structures built or acquired by citizens with nonlabor incomes also are practically not being applied.

Various reasons for the existing deficiencies were given by those who spoke at the aktiv meeting: D. I. Stepanov, secretary of the party organization of the Bendery City Internal Affairs Department; A. I. Rogut, chief of the Kishinev Internal Affairs Administration; A. A. Golik, chief of the Internal Affairs

Transport Administration political department; P. Zadoynov, secretary of the Teleneshty Internal Affairs Department Komsomol organization, and others. For example, not all the managers, including those of law protection agencies, were filled with an understanding of the great political importance of the campaign against drunkenness and alcoholism. Moreover, attention to these matters has even relaxed recently in a number of places. Many of the personnel not only display self-complacency and indifference, but also take an irresponsible attitude toward fulfilling party resolutions on this issue.

We should revive, with public participation, the practice of conducting public checks of the state of discipline and compliance with labor regulations, and take strict steps toward those who go shopping, visit barbershops and movies, and even stand in line for alcoholic beverages during working hours.

We must support in every way the movement to end the sale of alcoholic beverages and to reject their use at the initiative of the population of cities and villages, and the movement for collectives to assume responsibility for the state of labor and social discipline.

But the primary cause of all deficiencies (and the speakers were unanimous in this) is the selection and indoctrination of personnel of internal affairs organs.

It was noted at the meeting that personnel work is a political matter. Party demands must be strictly complied with here as well. First of all, we must completely protect MVD organs against infiltration by politically immature, dishonest, morally unstable, unconscientious people. Secondly, we must adopt positive experience more widely, actively and persistently teach personnel foremost labor methods, elevate their professional expertise and ideological conditioning, and teach them Leninist irreconcilability toward the slightest infraction of socialist legality. And finally, we must resolutely rid ourselves of those who abuse their official position, violate laws, tolerate amoral acts and thus compromise the high title of Soviet militia worker.

There was criticism at the meeting addressed to certain heads of subunits, services, administrations and departments of the ministry. Many of them clearly have lagged behind, are not keeping pace with life, are slow in reforming, are preserving adherence to old work methods, and are displaying a lack of understanding of the nature of new tasks, or are simply displaying irresponsibility.

Party organizations and the staff party committee have a very important role to play in indoctrinating personnel, as they have in implementing the party line as a whole in the work of law protection agencies. Increasing their activeness and spirit is a very important factor for strengthening party influence on an improvement in the style and methods of work to strengthen legality and law and order. Time demands an immediate reorientation. No one has the right to vacillate.

V. I. Smirnov, second secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, gave a speech at the aktiv meeting.

Participating in the meeting's work were A. S. Shapovalov, responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee; G. M. Volkov, chairman of the MSSR Committee for State Security; V. G. Lobachev, chief of the political department of the USSR MVD Internal Security Forces Administration for the UkSSR and MSSR; I. P. Krestinin, chief of a department of the USSR MVD Political Administration; V. P. Lozbyakov, chief of political department of the USSR MVD Moscow Higher School of Militia; V. M. Volosyuk, minister of justice MSSR; and I. I. Cheban, MSSR procurator.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN BURO EXAMINES CAMPAIGN AGAINST UNEARNED INCOME

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Jun 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] At a regular meeting of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee the question of measures to intensify the struggle against unearned incomes was discussed. The Central Committee Buro demanded from party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and soviet, economic and law-enforcement organs a radical restructuring of work in this direction. The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Georgian Council of Ministers, the Georgian Trade Union Council and Komsomol Central Committee, the ispolkoms of the soviets of workers' deputies, and the republic ministries and administrations were commissioned to regard the eradication of unearned incomes as an important political, socioeconomic and indoctrinational task, and to draw up and implement specific measures for the undeviating fulfillment of the demands made by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Measures To Strengthen the Struggle against Unearned Incomes."

The question of measures implemented by the Tskhakayevskiy raykom of the Georgian Communist Party to alter style and methods of work in light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress was considered. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro drew the attention of the party raykom to the fact that work done in this direction is still inadequately directed toward the complete eradication of outdated methods and forms of activity in the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organizations and each labor collective, and the creation in the lower wings of all organizations of an atmosphere of search, principledness and exactingness and the enhancement of personal responsibility and the personal contribution made by each worker, and insuring the vanguard role of communists in the struggle to realize the restructuring tasks set by the party at this present stage. The Tskhakayevskiy party raykom was assigned the task of implementing additional measures to eliminate the shortcomings that have been revealed.

An account of the decree adopted in this question will be published.

Results were summed up from republic socialist competition between the ministries and administrations of the Abkhaz ASSR, the Adzhar ASSR and the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast, and between the cities and rayons for the first quarter of 1986. An account of a decree adopted by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and the Georgian SSR Trade Union Council and Komsomol Central Committee is to be published.

A Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers decree was adopted on additional measures for the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of projects in the settlement of Ikabye on the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad Link. The initiative of the collective of the "Gruzstroy BAM" special construction-and-assembly train, which has resolved to hand over the Ikabye station and bring it into operation 2 years early, in 1988, was approved.

Having considered the question of the personal responsibility of the second secretary of the Telavskiy party raykom, N. Mumlauri, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro expelled him from the CPSU party ranks and relieved him of his position for actions unbecoming a communist manager, abuse of his official position, and violation of the norms of communist morality.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat heard a report from member of the CPSU and director of the Georgian Scientific Research Institute of Hydrotechnics and Melioration, comrade Ts. Mirstkhulav, on work to introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress in land melioration work in the republic. Having noted the definite work done in this direction, the Central Committee Secretariat drew the attention of the management and party organization at the institute to the need to further improve the methods and forms of partnership with lower-echelon elements in agricultural production and to improve the effectiveness of the scientific developments that are introduced.

At the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro and Secretariat session decisions were also adopted on certain other questions of the republic's national economic and sociopolitical life.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN BURO HOLDS REGULAR MEETING, EVALUATES ECONOMY

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] At a regular meeting of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, a decree of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee on the introduction of experience in the work of party organizations and labor collectives of the Belorussian Railroad to accelerate the rates of labor productivity growth on the Transcaucasus Railroad was adopted. An account of this decree will be published in the republic newspapers.

Results were summed up from republic socialist competition to increase the production and procurement of livestock farming products during the first quarter of 1986.

Joint decrees of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers were adopted on measures to prepare the republic national economy for work during the fall and winter period of 1986/1987 and to provide the population with fuel and electric and thermal power, and also measures to improve efficiency in the system of managing the economy of material and fuel-and-energy resources in the national economy of the Georgian SSR.

Having discussed the question of the course of fulfillment of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers on the status of utilization of local manpower and natural resources in Tsalkskiy rayon and measures to bring them fully into social production, the Central Committee Buro deemed as unsatisfactory the work of the republic State Committee for Agricultural Production in carrying out the measures provided for by this decree. The Georgian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Production was assigned to task of drawing up a program for deepening specialization in agricultural production in Tsalkskiy rayon during the 12th Five-Year Plan, making more precise the time periods for fulfillment of measures outlined earlier, and passing on appropriate recommendations for consideration by the republic council of ministers.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro discussed the question of the work of the Tbilgorstroy Association in improving the quality of housing construction and offered a sharp and principled assessment of the serious shortcomings existing in this matter. The work of Tbilgorstroy in implementing the program for quality was declared unsatisfactory. The inadequacy of work in this direction by the Ministry of Construction, the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for Capital Construction, the Tbilisi Gorispolkom, and the ministries of the construction materials industry, local industry, and the timber and wood processing industry was also noted. The activity of the republic Gosstroy in the sphere of improving the quality of housing construction was sharply criticized.

The Central Committee Buro made it incumbent upon the Tbilisi party city and rayon committees, the Tbilisi City Council and the rayon soviets of workers' deputies to increase the responsibility of construction organizations for meeting the requirements of the program to improve quality in housing construction, and to provide them with effective assistance in establishing labor collectives and fulfilling unconditionally the tasks set and achieving high final results. The Georgian Communist Party Tbilisi Gorkom and the Georgian SSR Ministry of Construction were assigned the task of reviewing the question of management in the Tbilgorstroy Association.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro considered the question of the personal responsibility of the former chief of the administration for retail trade in the Tbilisi City Council, Z. Mkheidze. Changing the resolution of the Tbilisi Gorkom Buro, which severely reprimanded him, with endorsement of his record, Z. Mkheidze was expelled from the CPSU party ranks for his failure to take steps to strengthen discipline and order, disregard of the norms of party life, irresponsibility with regard to his duties, eyewash and failure in work.

At this session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Buro decisions were also adopted on a number of questions of national economic and sociopolitical life in the republic.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN CP CC EXAMINES REACTION TO CRITICAL ARTICLES IN PRESS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 May 86 pp 1, 3

[GRUZINFORM [Georgian News Agency] item: "Reacting Efficiently to Criticism"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia [GCP] has considered the question of the reaction of the central mass information agencies to critical statements in 1985.

It was noted that the central mass information agencies regularly printed materials that broadly reflected the organizational and ideological activity of the party organization of Georgia in implementing the decisions of the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th GCP Congress, as well as the persistent work of fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for the 11th Five-Year Plan and the propagandizing of positive experience. At the same time, shortcomings in the work of individual party committees, ministries, departments, enterprises, and institutions were revealed.

In 1985 the central press printed 84 critical items linked with local problems, for 82 of which the necessary steps were taken; and a number of especially important statements were discussed at sessions of the bureau and secretariat of the GCP Central Committee and at sessions of the boards of governors of ministries and departments.

However, individual managers of party, soviet, Komsomol, and economic agencies in the republic do not yet react promptly or efficiently to statements made in the central press, and there have been instances of an attempt to downplay criticism. GSSR Council of Ministers and the Transportation and Communication Department of the GCP Central Committee delayed several months in replying to the satirical article "There and Back," which was published in PRAVDA on 1 December. In essence, GSSR Ministry of Light Industry and the party's Tbilisi City Committee ignored the item published in the 26 November issue of SOVETSKAYA TORGOVLYA, entitled "Concerned. And is That All?," under the rubric "Beware of the Pat Answer." The editorial boards of the central newspapers were not satisfied by the replies given by the South Ossetian Oblast Committee of the GCP, the Abkhaz Oblast Committee of the Georgian Komsomol, the Abkhaz ASSR Ministry of Trade, the Tbilisi Machine-Tool-Building

Production Association, and the Tbilisi Garment Factory imeni 1 Maya. No prompt, efficient reaction to critical statements in the central mass information agencies had been carried out by the Abkhaz ASSR Council of Ministers and GSSR ministries of education, culture, internal affairs, construction, communication, trade, and fruit-and-vegetable management, Glavgruzvodstroy, and the Kutaisi Motor-Vehicles Plant.

All this attests to the failure by individual managerial workers to understand the role of criticism and self-criticism as a sharp weapon in the struggle against manifestations of local interests, a narrowly departmental approach, and bureaucratic methods and red tape, and as an effective means of improving the work of the apparatus in the ministries and departments and increasing the responsibility borne by the coworkers for the job assigned to them and for the development of the branch and the reinforcement of state discipline.

In the decree that was adopted, the GCP Central Committee pointed out the need to continue to improve the system of monitoring the reactions to critical statements in the central press and to strive for time-responsiveness in that reaction and for the elimination locally of the shortcomings that have been revealed. The party's oblast, city, and rayon committees, the republic's Sovprof [Council of Trade Unions], Central Committee of the Georgian Komsomol, and the party organizations of the ministries and departments have been given the responsibility of considering the questions concerning the personal responsibility borne by the persons who have been guilty of ignoring the critical statements, of failing to respond promptly to them, and of failing to take effective steps to eliminate the shortcomings that were mentioned in the press.

It was taken into consideration that a question that has been repeatedly raised in the press -- the question of improving the work of the Kutaisi Motor-Vehicles Plant -- will be discussed in the second quarter of the present year at a session of the buro of the GCP Central Committee, and the question of the serious shortcomings and omissions in the activity of the economic management and the primary party organization of the Garments Factory imeni 1 Maya was discussed in April 1986 at a session of the buro of the GCP Tbilisi City Committee, and the guilty persons were brought to party and administrative responsibility.

The GCP Central Committee has deemed to be incorrect the position of the party organizations of the city of Tbilisi, which do not consider to be necessary, jointly with the Soviet agencies, ministries, state committees, and departments, to consider the statements in the central press and to make the appropriate decisions with regard to them. The attention of the GCP Tbilisi City Committee (Comrade G. D. Gabuniya) has been directed to the need of the apparatus of the party's city committee and rayon committees to react efficiently to the criticism and to take specific, effective measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings at the Tbilisi enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

The GCP oblast, city, and rayon committees and the republic's party organizations have been given the responsibility of striving for a well-principled and efficient approach to the critical statements made in the press

and on television and the radio, in strict conformity with the instructions in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee concerning instances of crude attempts to govern by fiat and to squelch criticism on the part of the editorial offices of the VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT and VODNYY TRANSPORT newspapers. They must bring to strict party responsibility the individuals who perceive the criticism in an arrogant, nonparty manner, who refrain from making any efficient reaction to it, and who do not carry out any exhaustive measures to eradicate the shortcomings and violations.

The decree also plans other specific measures to guarantee the prompt, efficient reaction of the party committees, ministries, departments, and other organizations to the critical statements in the press and on television and the radio.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN OFFICIALS AT 116TH CELEBRATION OF LENIN'S BIRTH

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Apr 86 p 2

[GRUZINFORM [Georgian News Agency] item: "Checking One's Pace Against Ilich: Solemn Session in Tbilisi, Devoted to the 116th Anniversary of the Birth of V. I. Lenin"]

[Text] Checking one's deeds and plans against Lenin, the Communists and workers of Georgia, like the rest of the Soviet citizens, are successfully resolving the tremendous creative tasks posed by the 27th CPSU Congress. That was the statement made at the solemn session of representatives of party, Soviet, and social organizations of the capital of Georgia and the military units of the Tbilisi garrison, which was devoted to the 116th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin. The session was held on 21 April at the Tbilisi State Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet imeni Z. Paliashvili.

Present in the presidium were: Comrades D. I. Patiashvili, G. A. Andronikashvili, G. A. Anchabaize, O. G. Vardzelashvili, G. D. Gabuniya, P. G. Gilashvili, G. N. Tenukidze, A. N. Inauri, T. V. Rostashvili, O. Ye. Cherkeziya, N. A. Chitanava, Z. A. Chkheidze, V. G. Lordkipanidze, G. D. Mgeladze, T. I. Mosashvili, and N. R. Sadzhaya; party, war, and labor veterans; advanced workers in production; eminent scientists, cultural figures, and military leaders; and administrative party, Soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol workers.

The solemn meeting was opened by First Secretary of the Tbilisi City Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia [GCP] G. D. Gabuniya.

The state anthems of the USSR and GSSR were played.

A report on the 116th anniversary of the birth of Lenin was given by Deputy Chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers, GSSR Gosplan Chairman, Z. A. Chkheidze.

The participants of the solemn session rose to sing the party anthem, "The International."

Then a gala concert by given by the best performing artists in Georgia.

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PATIASHVILI MEETS WITH ANGOLAN PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 May 86 p 1

[GRUZINFORM [Georgian News Agency] item: "Discussion at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia"]

[Text] On 8 May the Chairman of the MPLA -- Labor Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola J. E. dos Santos, who is making an official visit to the USSR, had a discussion at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia [GCP].

In the course of the discussion First Secretary of the GCP Central Committee D. I. Patiashvili acquainted our high guest and the officials accompanying him with the very important economic, social, and cultural transformations in the life of Georgian SSR that had been achieved during the years of socialist construction, with the results of the implementation of the plans for the 11th Five-Year Plan, and the goals in economic construction that have been set for the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Special attention was devoted to tasks of the steady implementation by the party organization and the workers of Georgia of the decisions passed by the 27th CPSU Congress and the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which have directed us to the acceleration of the republic's social and economic development, to the increasing of its contribution to the country's single national-economic complex. Mention was made of the way that our republic has been working to resolve the tasks of the intensification of the economy, scientific-technical progress, the development of new branches of industry, the improvement of planning and administration, the reinforcement and expansion of the base in the agroindustrial complex, the consistent implementation of the social programs planned by the party, and the improvement of people's living and working conditions.

In the course of the discussion, the questions touched upon dealt with the vitally important questions of reorganizing, in the light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress, the activity of the party organizations of Georgia, and of increasing their role in cadre policy, the reinforcement of discipline and organizational spirit, and the universal confirmation of Leninist work style, and an atmosphere of high demandingness, criticism and self-criticism, and the responsibility borne by everyone for the work sector assigned to him.

At the discussion, examples were cited to demonstrate the close cooperation and friendly ties that the labor collectives of GSSR have with the Angolan workers, and confidence was expressed concerning their further development and reinforcement. There were expressions of the profound solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola in its struggle for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence, as well as cordial wishes for the successful implementation of the far-ranging decisions of the 2nd Congress of the MPLA -- Labor Party in the interests of building a new society, for the sake of peace and progress.

J. E. dos Santos, after expressing his warm thanks for the cordial reception and interesting discussion, commented on the great importance for the building of a new life in the People's Republic of Angola that is represented by the devoted solidarity of the Soviet nation with its struggle against the forces of imperialism, and by the historic experience of the CPSU in the creation of a socialist society, the development of the party ties between the MPLA -- Labor Party and the CPSU, and the friendly economic and cultural cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola and the USSR. It was emphasized that the successes of the USSR and its republics inspire the Angola nation to the resolution of the social and economic tasks assigned by the 2nd Congress of the MPLA -- Labor Party. Despite the difficulties that exist and the unceasing aggression on the part of the racist Republic of South Africa and the UNITA puppet gangs within the country, the Angolan nation is firmly resolved to defend its independence and sovereignty and to continue to carry out its social reforms. Angola could not carry out this struggle alone if it did not have on its side the support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. J. E. dos Santos remarked that his visit to the USSR will serve as a further reinforcement of the traditional bonds of friendship and solidarity that exist between the Angolan and Soviet nations.

Present at the discussion were: Chairman of the Presidium of the GSSR Supreme Soviet, P. G. Gilashvili; Chairman of GSSR Council of Ministers, O. Ye. Cherkeziya; Secretary of the GCP Central Committee, G. N. Yenukidze; Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the GSSR Supreme Soviet, V. M. Siradze; department chief, GCP Central Committee, R. A. Goglidze; as well as Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, B. Yazkuliyeu, and USSR Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Angola, A. I. Kalinin, both of whom are accompanying J. E. dos Santos on his trip across the country.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PATIASHVILI MEETS WITH UN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE MEMBERS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 May 86 p 1

[Gruzinform report: "A Meeting in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 22 May the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary D.I. Patiashvili met with a group of Soviet participants in a UN regional conference that had taken place in Tbilisi within the framework of the world disarmament campaign. Those present at the meeting included: Yu.A. Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace; academician Ye.M. Primakov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of World Economics and International Relations; V.V. Zhurkin, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada; corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences M.Ye. Vartanyan, a member of the Soviet Committee "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War"; V.V. Kornilov, secretary of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace; V.N. Kalmyk, secretary of the Committee of Soviet Women; V.B. Kokashvili, section chief in the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace; A.V. Semenov, chairman of the Commission for Foreign Ties in the Belorussian Committee for the Defense of Peace; and A.D. Aleksidze, chairman of the Georgian Committee for the Defense of Peace.

During the course of conversation the great importance of the UN conference in Tbilisi for the development of the world disarmament movement, the active and convincing position of the Soviet delegation, which relies on the consistent peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet government, and the whole series of constructive peace initiatives contained in the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and statements made by CPSU Central Committee general secretary M.S. Gorbachev were all underscored. It was noted that at a time when the Soviet Union had again unilaterally extended its moratorium on nuclear testing, during the days when the conference was in session the United States had conducted its fourth nuclear test in Nevada since the beginning of the year. At the same time, having rearranged all standards of political morals, the militarist circles in the West continue in their attempts to use the accident at the Chernobyl AES for the purpose of creating disinformation and disorienting world public opinion concerning the Soviet Union's latest efforts aimed at curbing the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

At the meeting the Soviet participants in the UN conference familiarized themselves with the work of the party organizations and labor collectives in the republic in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and with the key tasks in the economic, social and cultural development of the Georgian SSR during the present five-year plan, and the course of restructuring in the spheres of economic management, science and technology, industry and the agro-industrial complex. Note was made of the growing activeness of the workers in the republic within the framework of the activity of the Georgian Committee for the Defense of Peace.

Comrades B.V. Nikolskiy, G.N. Enukidze and R.A. Goglidze, chief of a Georgian Communist Party Central Committee section, were present at the meeting.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

VARDZELASHVILI ATTENDS TETRITSKAROYSKIY RAYKOM MEETING

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Apr 86 p 2

[GRUZINFORM [Georgian News Agency] item: "Time for Renewing"]

[Text] The Communists of the Tetritskaroyeskiy Rayon, in a businesslike, constructive manner, discussed their tasks in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia [GCP] at a plenum of the party's rayon committee.

In the report given by First Secretary of the party's rayon committee, G. I. Patiashvili and in the statements made by other participants, it was emphasized that the plans for our country's social and economic development which were outlined by the party inspire the workers to perform new achievements and direct them toward the search for ways to intensify production.

First Deputy Chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of GSSR Gosagromprom [State Agro-industry] O. G. Vardzelashvili spoke at the plenum.

A thorough and demanding analysis of the results of the fulfillment by the rayon of the plans for the 11th Five-Year Plan has revealed shortcomings and problems that hindered the forward movement of the rayon's economy. Various kinds of output with a total value of 25 million rubles were underdelivered to the state. These undershipments pertained chiefly to the rayon's agro-industrial complex.

In addition to reasons of an objective nature, the Communists self-critically mentioned their own miscalculations and shortcomings that had led to such a considerable lagging behind. For example, at one time there had been a completely unjustified game of leapfrog involving the replacement of sovkhos managers. The superficial approach to the reinforcement of the managerial link in the rayon's agro-complex led to a reduction in the directors' responsibility and had a detrimental effect on the results of management.

The proximity of the rayon to the republic capital was one of the reasons for the migration of people from Tetriskaroyskiy Rayon to Tbilisi. In the villages and the rayon center one can sense the shortage of workers in cultural institutions, trade enterprises, and personal-services establishments, and that was caused also by the shortcomings in the resolution of the questions of the expansion of the material-technical base of the social sphere.

In this regard the plenum participants emphasized that under the present conditions the social questions, as the party has required, must be on a par with the production questions. Only then will the return on the human factor increase immeasurably. At the present time the House of Culture in Tetriskaro is being modified at intensive rates, a number of trade structures have been erected or have undergone capital repair, and there has been a noticeable improvement in the rayon's road network.

At the same time the rayon's party organization will have to carry out a considerable reinforcement of the material-technical base and the production spheres. And the task posed is not only to build new animal farms and shops, but also, primarily, to introduce the achievements of scientific-technical progress on a broad scale and to make effective use of the progressive forms of the organization of labor and the payment of labor in agriculture.

The Communists in the rayon and its party staff should follow more precisely the principle enunciated by the 27th CPSU Congress: they should not try to take the place of the economic managers, but should act as instruments of political guidance, with the main attention being devoted to cadre policy and to the assignment and indoctrination of cadres, including brigade leaders in animal husbandry and field management.

The work experience that was accumulated in the course of listening to oral reports and the approval of the Communists' party performance appraisals, the plenum participants stated, must be improved, developed, and deepened.

After discussing the ways to accelerate the rayon's social and economic development, the plenum participants especially emphasized that the time for renewal has come, and that it is necessary to carry out a fundamental reorganization not only in one's deeds, but also in one's thoughts, and necessary to take a different approach to the resolution of the vitally important problems. And the beginning has already been laid for this. Most of the labor collectives in the rayon have taken off confidently from the starting line in the very first days of the new five-year plan and have been working ahead of the schedules.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

CANDID DISCUSSION OF 'BURNING ISSUES' AT KUTAISI GORKOM MEETING

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Apr 86 p 2

[GRUZINFORM [Georgian New Agency] item under rubric "Plenums of Party Committees": "Time Requires Actions"]

[Text] An uncompromising attitude characterized the work of the plenum of the party's Kutaisi City Committee, which discussed the tasks of the city's party organization that evolve from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia [GCP]. The frank discussion that occurred at the plenum pertained to the city's vital problems of restructuring the organizational, economic, and ideological activity.

A report was given by First Secretary of the party Kutaisi City Committee, M. A. Aslanikashvili.

Second Secretary of the GCP Central Committee, B. V. Nikolskiy spoke at the plenum.

Discussing the paths for accelerating the implementation of the decisions of the party's 27th Congress, the plenum gave a well-principled and strict evaluation of what has been done, and sharpened the participants' attention to the gaps and shortcomings that still exist in the work. And, unfortunately, there are a rather large number of them. At the 27th CPSU Congress the Kutaisi Motor Vehicles Plant was subjected to sharp criticism for the poor quality of the vehicles. The unsatisfactory work of the motor-vehicle workers has been mentioned several times at plenums of the GCP Central Committee. A strict evaluation was given to the declarative work style of the Kutaisi party organization in the struggle against undesirable phenomena in the city, the fact that the funds that had been earned at a communist "subbotnik" [donated-labor work day] had not been used at public health institutions, and serious shortcomings in the activity of the Gruzugol Production Association and the Pedagogical Institute.

It was noted that an urgent political task is the overcoming of miscalculations in planning and executive discipline in social production, and the prevention of adjustments in the state assignments. Last year there were

256 instances of such adjustments, and since the beginning of the current year, approximately 20 instances of reduction in the plan for sale of output.

An especially unfavorable situation has developed at enterprises in light industry. The economic activity of a number of other collectives has also worsened, as a result of which in 1984-1985 the city failed to fulfill the plan for profit. There has been a noticeable drop in the indicators of finance and credit activity.

At the 27th CPSU Congress emphasis was made of the important role that is played by the improvement of the transportation system in the successful resolution of the tasks of economic and social development. Despite certain achievements, transportation is still one of the bottlenecks in the city's national economy. It is necessary to reconsider also the status of the construction of structures intended for civil housing purposes. Questions that continue to be acute one are those pertaining to the improving of the housing conditions for the public and the absolute fulfillment of housing legislation.

The personal services sphere leaves much to be desired, especially in trade and public health. During the past two years dozens of workers in trade have been brought to criminal responsibility, and this attests to the unsatisfactory work, helplessness, and lack of principles on the part of the administrators in that service. Incidents that have occurred recently in the trade and public-nutrition network have put in doubt the cadre policy being carried out in the city. As a result, former administration managers I. Kldiashvili and A. Sokhadze have been brought to criminal responsibility.

At the plenum it was pointed out that the situation that had been created in the trade and public-nutrition network was caused by the shameful practice of prettying up the incidents at the department of administrative agencies, trade, and personal services, of the party's city committee. The bureau of the party's city committee, having discussed these incidents, released from their jobs department manager G. Amiranashvili, as well as instructor in that department Sh. Beradze, who was given a strict reprimand with an entry being made in his record book.

Miscalculations in the work of a number of primary party organizations became the object of thorough analysis. Defining the acceleration strategy, the participants in the plenum emphasized the need to increase the combat capability of the party's low-level links and the vanguard role of the Communists. Many of the city's primary party organizations have not yet begun in any genuine manner to extend an uncompromising struggle for the reinforcement of party and state discipline.

As M. S. Gorbachev remarked in his statement at the meeting with the workers of the city of Togliatti, most people frankly feel that the time has come for changes. However, it is not enough today to have verbal declarations of support for the party's plans. It is necessary, by means of practical deeds, to reinforce their fulfillment, and it is necessary to work in a new way. And the participants of the plenum mentioned the ways in which it will be necessary to reorganize the work, and which areas must become the priority

ones. They expressed their conviction that the city's Communists and workers, completely aware of the stupendous nature of the plans that have been set down, will work with doubled energy for the sake of implementing the course set down by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th GCP Congress.

Responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee V. V. Yashin took part in the work of the plenum.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

SOUTH OSETIAN OBKOM PLENUM NOTES PRODUCTION, HOUSING PROBLEMS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Apr 86 p 2

[GRUZINFORM [Georgian News Agency] item: "Let's Give Innovators' Task Innovators' Acceleration"]

[Text] Recently a plenum of the South Osetian Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia [GCP] was held. The plenum discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th GCP Congress and the tasks evolving from their decisions. A report was given by Candidate Member of the bureau of the GCP, First Secretary of the party's South Osetian Oblast Committee P. S. Sanakoyev. Second Secretary of the GCP Central Committee B. V. Nikolskiy spoke at the plenum.

The plenum, analyzing the work that has been done, emphasized that at the present time it is necessary more than ever before to have demandingness and a self-critical attitude, and the decisive overcoming of placidity and complacency.

It was emphasized at the plenum that special attention must be devoted to the leading and most promising area -- industry, the share of which in the production of the gross national product constitutes approximately 60 percent.

The task of the reliable providing of food products to the public was deemed by the 27th CPSU Congress to be one of the most important one. During recent years a considerable amount of work has been done in the autonomous oblast to stabilize agriculture. However, one continues to observe there frequent failures to carry out the planned assignments for production and procurements of individual types of agricultural products. The levels and qualitative indicators are lagging behind the average level for the republic as a whole.

Participants in the plenum sharpened their attention to the areas of unfinished work in fruit growing and in the growing of grain crops.

The upsurge of the economy, culture, and the workers' standard of living large depends upon the rate to which the construction workers cope with their program. Meanwhile they are not doing much that is praiseworthy. Suffice it

to state that the construction workers are greatly in debt to the workers in the autonomous oblast, having undersupplied them with 9300 square meters of housing area.

Considering the questions of the social development of the autonomous oblast, the participants in the plenum emphasized that the 27th CPSU Congress has given special political significance to them. Questions that became the object of special discussion at the plenum were those pertaining to the intensification of the fight against parasitism, drunkenness, and alcoholism. The pledge of the successful resolution of the tasks posed by the 27th CPSU Congress, and of the achievement of the goals that have been set, has been and continues to be the fight for the pure and honest outward appearance of the party member. The chief sectors in the organizing and political work of the party's oblast committee and of all the party committees must be the reinforcement of order and discipline everywhere and in everything, the improvement of quality in the broadest sense of that word, and a well-principled cadre policy.

The plenum adopted an appropriate decree and a plan for the organizational and political measures for fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th GCP Congress.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

U.S. DELEGATION IN KAZAKH SSR--(KazTAG [Kazakh News Agency]). On 8 May a delegation from the trade-union centers of the United States and the Latin American countries, which is participating in the May celebrations in the USSR on the invitation of the AUCCTU, was received at the Presidium of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet. Chairman of the Presidium of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet S. M. Mukashev told the guests about the republic's social and economic achievements, the structure and activity of the Soviets of People's Deputies, and their interaction with the trade unions and other social organizations. The guests were also received at Kazsovprom [KaSSR Council of Trade Unions] and the Kazakh Society of Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries. They visited the KaSSR Central State Museum and the Republic Museum of Folk Musical Instruments and became acquainted with the sights of the city. Representatives of the foreign trade-union centers visited the Kazakh Scientific-Research Institute of Vegetable Husbandry imeni V. P. Vilyams, the Kaskelenskoye Experimental Farm, a cotton-fabric combine, a medical-treatment sanatorium for workers, and a kindergarten. They attended a concert given by the Sazgen folklore ensemble and took part in a festive evening at the AKhBK Palace of Culture that was devoted to the 41st anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet nation in the Great Patriotic War. [Text] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86 p 3]

KAZAKH, FINNISH BORDER GUARDS MEET--(KazTAG). A delegation of Finnish border guards, headed by the chief of the administration of the border guard of Finland, Lieutenant General E. I. Kirjavainen, which has been visiting our country, has arrived in Alma-Ata. On 8 May the delegation was received at the KaSSR Council of Ministers. In a discussion with the delegation, Chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, N. A. Nazarbayev, mentioned the development of Kazakhstan's economy and culture. Present at the meeting were: First Deputy Chairman of KaSSR Council of Ministers, V. A. Grebenyuk; troops chief of the Red Banner Northwest Border District of USSR KGB, Lieutenant General A. G. Viktorov, who has been accompanying the Finnish border guards in their trip across the country; and troops chief of the Red Banner Eastern District of USSR KGB, Major General I. K. Petrovas. The guests met representatives of the troops of the Red Banner Border District, visited the Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy of Kazakhstan and the KaSSR Central State Museum, and became acquainted with other sights in the city. [Text] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86 p 3] 5075

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

PRAVDA ON PRESS CRITICISM POLICY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "The Newspaper's Critical Words"]

[Text] Today, at a major turning point in the life of the country, the role of the press is continually increasing. Such was the conclusion reached by the 27th CPSU Congress, and this means that the press has no right to distance itself from the important problems and concerns affecting the lives of the party and people. The times themselves and the entire spirit of reconstruction suggest that the press must boldly delve into our way of life, boldly tackle the complex and, in many ways, new problems, and carry on a frank, truthful discussion with readers.

The editorial boards of the newspapers, journals, radio and television are still not doing everything they should. Fresh viewpoints and real concern are sometimes absent, and in their place you get cliches, tradition and the high-blown phrase. But a creative search is proceeding in the journalist collectives; they understand what it means to reconstruct editorial activity, and this search is producing certain results: The newspapers are taking a more analytical, civic-minded and insightful approach to stating problems and criticizing certain shortcomings.

The party views criticism and self-criticism as a tested means of improvement. Criticism helps us fight against that which hinders our movement forward: against bureaucratic attitudes, stagnation and triviality. Criticism is not a fad which may be liked or disliked. Principled, business-like, concrete, just criticism that concurrently respects the worth of the individual is something necessary. This is common knowledge. But to understand and say this is one thing, while to correctly react to critical remarks in the press, and moreover when the criticism is directed right at you, is an entirely different thing. This is precisely where insulted egoism, ambition and "rightful" anger sometimes take center stage. Unfortunately, this sometimes ends with suppression of the criticism, which is incompatible with the norms of party life.

At the beginning of the year the CPSU Central Committee examined cases of flagrant abuse of administrative practices and suppression of criticism

in relation to the editorial boards of the newspapers VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT and VODNYY TRANSPORT. Rather than supporting the justified critical remarks of the newspapers, executives of the RSFSR Ministry of Civil Aviation, the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and the Ministry of the River Fleet and the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers of the Maritime and River Fleet organized a persecution of the editors and reporters coming out with critical materials. The CPSU Central Committee condemned these cases.

Alas, not everyone has made appropriate conclusions from this lesson. Cases of persecution for criticism continue to occur. An unprecedented case described in PRAVDA yesterday occurred in Strugo-Krasnenskiy Rayon, Pskov Oblast. The edition of the newspaper ZA KOMMUNIZM carrying the article "Eyewash" was destroyed. To make matters worse Comrade Rumyantsev, first secretary of the rayon party committee, asserts that he was supposedly concerned for the newspaper's esteem.

Concern for the esteem of a newspaper presupposes something entirely different. Such concern begins with the party committees, and chiefly their first secretaries, serving as an example of a principled attitude toward critical publications in which attention is focused on getting the job done. This is precisely the attitude displayed toward critical remarks by the Moscow City CPSU Committee, by the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party and by other party organizations. But for some reason certain other organizations felt that the period of criticism came to an end after the 27th CPSU Congress, and if this is so, then journalists who engage in criticism are supposedly behaving strangely.

The desire to protect oneself from criticism is accompanied in a number of places by slander of reporters. They are called "muckrakers," their statements are rejected without any analysis, and complaints are registered against them--moreover they are addressed not to the editorial board but to higher organs: I have been insulted, they say. Then begin the rumors that the reporter had supposedly been fired for his criticism, and that the editorial board had condemned his article, and all of these rumors sometimes spread through reputable institutions.

The desire to suppress waves of criticism manifests itself in different forms: Local publishers receive "recommendations" by telephone not to reprint critical statements made in a central newspaper, and conclusions reached in certain articles are distorted to such a degree that no sense can be made of them.

When people do not react locally in any way to statements of production leaders, innovators and respected people published in the press when they raise urgent issues, something is wrong. Moreover people sometimes fail to conceal their displeasure with statements made by working men, complaining that they are supposedly committing unseemly acts. Three years ago PRAVDA published the article "One-Tenth of a Hectare" which discussed certain insinuations and cases of eyewash in Astrakhan Oblast. The article was based on a letter from a communist, one of the best kolkhoz mechanics, F. M. Tikhonov. The facts presented in the article were confirmed. Some

workers guilty of eyewash were punished. But attitudes toward Tikhonov changed as well. The kolkhoz executives began portraying him and those who wrote the letter to the editor as being to blame for the low wages of the kolkhoz farmers, as malicious slanderers who had undermined the farm's prestige. The editor's office recently received a letter from Tikhonov's wife, from which it became known that her husband had been expelled from the party. The person had been in the party for many years, and his record was good, and suddenly this metamorphosis occurs. We would think that the Astrakhan Oblast party committee will reach the appropriate conclusions on this issue.

It is commonly accepted and established that critical statements carried by a newspaper must have replies. Such replies are required not for the sake of the newspaper itself, but rather for the sake of publicity, for the sake of progress, so that people would be informed as to how shortcomings are being corrected. The central press has touched upon problems associated with developing oil fields in Tyumen Oblast on several occasions. Solution of a number of these problems depended on local organs. But the oblast CPSU committee is making it seem that it has nothing to do with the problems. Or take this example: PRAVDA published several articles criticizing shortcomings in the work of the USSR Gosstandart. Scientists, designers and process engineers responded extensively to the publication. All that is lacking is a reply from Gosstandart itself concerning the essence of the problems. Then there are those who write one thing and do something else. On occasion a reply declares that the executive who made gross errors in his work was punished, while in fact he is simply transferred to another prominent post.

Raising the effectiveness of press statements is a concern of not only editorial board collectives. This is also a concern of the party committees, ministries and departments served by these publications. The example of the CPSU Central Committee, which adopted a decree in regard to the article "How Much Should You Take Upon Yourself?" published in PRAVDA on 20 April, is clear evidence of how we should react to principled statements in the press.

Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and ministry and department executives must recognize more deeply that they need to react to business-like, principled criticism in a business-like, party, principled way. After all, in the final analysis the discussion involves a common cause which is the object of our work efforts, concerns and emotions today--acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. Ambitions and anger in the face of valid criticism are poor helpers in any work, and all the more so in this great nation-wide cause.

11004

CSO: 1800/458

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

PRAVDA REPRINTS CENSORED RAYON NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

Letter Reports Censorship

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 86 p 1

[Letter by A. Dubkov, deputy party organization secretary, road repair and construction section, veteran of war and labor, Strugi-Krasnyye, Pskov Oblast: "They Made Short Work of the Criticism"]

[Text] Dear comrades:

An unprecedented incident occurred in our Strugo-Krasnenskiy Rayon: A published edition of the rayon newspaper ZA KOMMUNIZM was destroyed.

I am sending you copies of the destroyed edition, and the republished edition. T. Mikhaylov's article "Eyewash" under the rubric "Reconstruction--A Demand of the Times" served as the cause of the party rayon committee's displeasure.

Comparing the text of "Eyewash" in the destroyed edition to the text of the "All-Russian Seminar", which together with a photo story replaced "Eyewash" in the republished edition, one clearly understands that our rayon committee is uncomfortable with the reconstruction that is actually a demand of the times. The leadership of the rayon party committee took the side of the organizers of "Potemkin's Village."

I will not add anything more to "Eyewash," since a dozen sheets of paper would not be enough to describe the shortcomings in the work of our rayon party organization. Let me simply say that during summertime kvass is hard to get, and ice cream is almost never available. In a word, no kind of reconstruction is evident in the work of the rayon party organization.

Nor has the work of local party and soviet organs undergone reconstruction in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress. Look through the back issues of ZA KOMMUNIZM, and you'll find but one minor article. And whenever critical statements do appear, no one reacts to them. Because the party rayon committee does not support its newspaper.

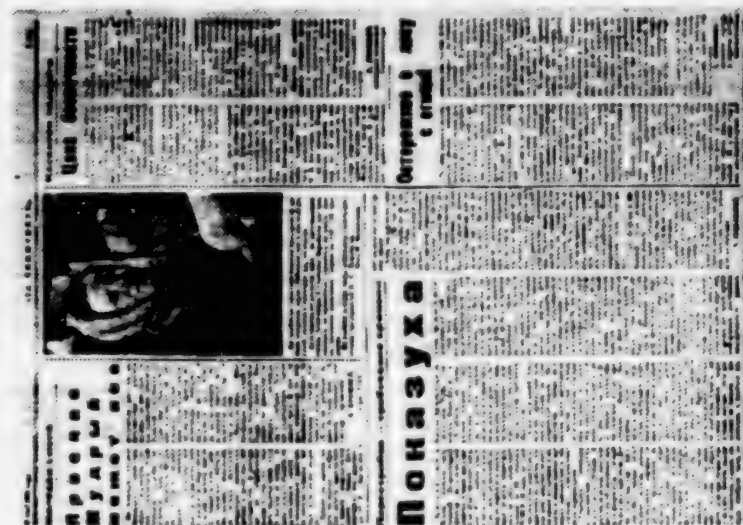
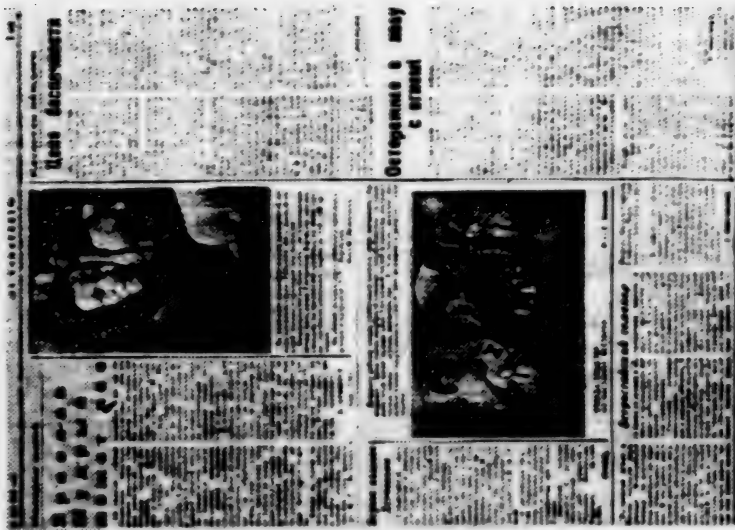
I report all of this to you in the hope that truth will triumph, that our rayon's Potemkin's village will be razed as being unpromising. And that reconstruction will in fact occur.

РАСПРАВИЛИСЬ С КРИТИКОЙ⁽¹⁾

(Окончание. (2)
Начало на 1-й стр.)

(3)

Читатель сам может убедиться, какую трансформацию после вмешательства райкома партии претерпел материал «Показуха», который послужил поводом для уничтожения тиража районной газеты. Перепечатываем дословно эту статью, а также заменившую ее заметку «Всероссийский семинар».



Key:

1. They Made Short Work of the Criticism (Conclusion. See p 1 for beginning)
2. The reader himself may be persuaded as to the kind of transformation the article "Eyewash," which served as the grounds for destroying an edition of the rayon newspaper, underwent following intervention by the rayon
- 3.

party committee. This article and the report "All-Russian Seminar" which replaced it are reprinted verbatim below.

Original Article

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by T. Mikhaylov: "Eyewash"]

[Text] The two-day All-Russian Seminar on Integrated Improvement of the Efficiency of Public Food Services Enterprises was held last week in Pskov. Deputy chairmen of oblast consumer societies for trade and chiefs of oblast consumer society public food services sections from 29 oblasts of the RSFSR took part in its proceedings. One day they were hosted by Strugo-Krasnenskiy Rayon, because our public food services are among the best in the oblast, and they have won the oblast socialist competition on several occasions.

The seminar's participants acquainted themselves with the dining hall at Plamya Sovkhoz. In the rayon center they visited the Kulinariya store, a processed food shop, the new cafeteria at the rayon Palace of Culture, a bar, a meat and vegetable store, the cooking store of the silicate brick plant, and other public food services enterprises. They wrote the following comments in the restaurant's guestbook: "We heartily thank the collective of workers of Lesnoy Restaurant for their excellent service, their hospitality and the deliciously prepared lunch and dinner. Good health and success to all!" Next to the signatures were the cities from which the guests had come--Vologda, Kaluga, Saratov, Sverdlovsk, Perm, Stavropol, Leningrad.

In general, according to the official responses the portion of the seminar that was held in our rayon was well organized and extremely valuable in terms of disseminating the best experience in providing public food services at the rayon level.

Nonetheless this visit by "VIPs" created some ill feelings among the rayon's inhabitants. No, the complaints were not against the visitors; our objections are against the old, now condemned practice of receiving such delegations. This practice boils down to showing not that which exists in fact, and not to showing and discussing the problems and shortcomings that require solution and elimination (of which we also have an abundance) in addition to our accomplishments (those of Strugo-Krasnenskiy Rayon's public food services are indisputable); no, this practice requires that we varnish the true state of affairs, that we cover up the difficulties. And so, we in the rayon all became witnesses of another eyewash effort. Our stores were stuffed full of an abundance of goods, street vendors were selling ice cream, kvass, and something we never had before--pirozhki, and only the best bread was being offered in the bread store.

The reader may object that this was set up for training purposes, because we have to demonstrate how things should operate in rural public food services, all the more so because almost everything that was displayed can in fact be found in our rayon--perhaps not every day, perhaps not all at the same time, and perhaps with long periods of unavailability, but all of these things can be found here! Please explain to me, the reader might say, what sort of harm comes to anyone from such training? Perhaps the primary benefit

from this lesson, offered to others, should be extracted by the teachers themselves--the workers of Strugo-Krasnenskiy Rayon's public food services enterprises, who should then restructure their work appropriately. But there was good reason why we waited a week and a half to publish the report on the seminar: We felt that our trade executives would try to maintain the demonstrated level of services to rural residents, and then the seminar would have achieved something praiseworthy! But alas, the only thing that reminds us today of the day when the horn of plenty descended upon Strugi-Krasnyye is the freshly painted facades of the trade enterprises.

I do not believe that such a seminar is all that valuable "in terms of disseminating the best experience." As it was represented, there was no best experience to disseminate, and consequently there are no ways of achieving the demonstrated level, except through eyewash; there are no possibilities for repeating the experience.

To whom do we address this criticism? First of all to our young rayon party organization chairman, G. A. Yegorov, and to the director of the rayon association of public food services enterprises, T. A. Shchebetova. Both are communists, and both acquainted themselves attentively with the proceedings of the party congress, but what I do not understand is what sort of conclusions they arrived at in regard to changing the style of their work. They lacked the boldness to oppose the half-truths, which were planned, I assume, by the oblast leadership; they spared no efforts or resources to set up the demonstrative function (incidentally, the assets were sizable--the bill is for many thousands of rubles). Perhaps by doing so they earned someone's praise, though not of those our public food services enterprises serve. After all, after this seminar, the people have a possibility for making comparisons: how public food services can and should operate, and how they actually operate. The conclusion begs itself: They are not operating as well as they could.

Yegorov and Shchebetova have a good opportunity to demonstrate that my "abuse" is unjustified, that I understand nothing of the purposes and objectives of seminars of a republic scale, and that there are no grounds at all for reproaching them for not understanding the requirements of the party congress. All they need do is organize their area of responsibility in the way they taught the entire republic to do so.

Revised Article

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by T. Mikhaylov: "All-Russian Seminar"]

[Text] The two-day All-Russian Seminar on Integrated Improvement of the Efficiency of Public Food Services Enterprises was held last week in Pskov. Deputy chairmen of oblast consumer societies for trade and chiefs of oblast consumer society public food services sections from 29 oblasts of the RSFSR took part in its proceedings. One day they were hosted by Strugo-Krasnenskiy

Rayon, because our public food services are among the best in the oblast, and they have won the oblast socialist competition on several occasions.

The seminar's participants acquainted themselves with the dining hall at Plamya Sovkhoz. In the rayon center they visited the Kulinariya store, a processed food shop, the new cafeteria at the rayon Palace of Culture, a bar, a meat and vegetable store, the cooking store of the silicate brick plant, and other public food services enterprises. They wrote the following comments in the restaurant's guestbook: "We heartily thank the collective of workers of Lesnoy Restaurant for their excellent service, their hospitality and the deliciously prepared lunch and dinner. Good health and success to all!" Next to the signatures were the cities from which the guests had come-- Vologda, Kaluga, Saratov, Sverdlovsk, Perm, Stavropol, Leningrad and others.

In general, according to the official responses the portion of the seminar that was held in our rayon was well organized and extremely valuable in terms of disseminating the best experience in providing public food services at the rayon level.

11004

CSO: 1800/459

30 July 1986

RELIGION

ADZHARIANS URGED TO STEP UP FIGHT AGAINST RELIGIOUS VESTIGES

Tbilis ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 May 86 p 3

[Article by Natela Dumbadze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Adzhar Oblast Committee: "To Reach Everyone"]

[Text] One of the most important program tasks set by the party at the 27th CPSU Congress is to make full use of the transforming force of Marxist-Leninist ideology in order to shape the harmoniously developed, socially active individual who combines within himself a spiritual richness, moral purity and physical perfection.

Here, the party pays unremitting attention to atheistic indoctrination and the extensive use of the means of ideological influence in order to strengthen the scientific-Marxist world outlook and overcome religious prejudices.

In this regard much has been done in Adzhariya during the years of Soviet power. The rise in the population's material and cultural level in the autonomous republic, the development of education, and people's access to the treasures of spiritual culture have promoted a growth in people's labor and political activeness and the eradication of outdated customs and attitudes that are at variance with our Soviet way of life.

New sociological customs and rituals have been put into the service of atheistic indoctrination. The popular holidays that have become part of our everyday life in recent years, including "Mother's Day," "Tbeloba," "Shuamtoba," "Kolkhoba," "Khinooba," and the festivals of song and festivals of labor, and the annual celebrations that take place under the slogan "Batumi--City of Friendship and Brotherhood" have attracted broad strata of the workers, particularly youth. They have purged the religious features from many of the truly popular customs whose roots lie deep in the past. Under their influence many religious prejudices have started to disappear. Thus, workers in the autonomous republic actively supported the establishment of the Day of Remembrance, taking into account the wonderful form of presenting in a new way the very ancient tradition of paying respect to the memory of those departed.

It must be directly stated, however, that the party organizations in the autonomous republic have in recent years been indulging in complacency, and in some places they have left the processes of shaping a scientific world outlook in people to proceed haphazardly.

Now here, now there, Muslim religious festivals and rituals have started to be practised more extensively, Christian holidays involving numerous people have been noted, illegal meetings of sectarians have been held, the law on religious cults has been broken, and the activity of self-styled cult followers has been activated. After studying the situation that has been created, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee has rightly deemed unsatisfactory our activity along the line of scientific-atheistic propaganda among the population. In a decree that has been adopted the reasons for shortcomings have been precisely pinpointed and tasks set for a radical transformation of all ideological work in this direction. On 14 January 1986 at a meeting of the oblast party aktiv we specially discussed the question of the atheistic indoctrination of the workers. The discussion was very principled and serious. We drew up a comprehensive plan for work through 1990. Then the matter was discussed at plenums of the party gorkoms and raykoms, a meeting of the aktiv, at seminars for ideological work, in almost all the party organizations in the republic, and in plants and factories and at kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other establishments. The ministries, committees and editorial boards of the oblast and rayon newspapers, the Adzhar State Committee for Radio and Television Broadcasting and the creative organizations all outlined their own specific programs to comply with the demands of this decree. In February of this year attention at the rural gatherings to discuss questions of strengthening law and order was directed to the need to intensify the fight against religious vestiges. And each rural gathering discussed its own sometimes painful situation and outlined specific ways and means to overcome manifestations alien to the socialist model. And in April, using as an example Khelvachaurskiy rayon, the obkom buro analyzed results from work done in this direction.

Such are the priority organizational and political measures to bring the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee decree to the broadest masses and to insure that people understand the new demands correctly and think about them.

And, it must be said, this work has evoked a considerable response.

In one of the most remote rural soviets in Khuloyskiy rayon--the Gordzhom soviet--a meeting of women took place. It is difficult to overestimate its importance. We note that in the distant past, in times of adversity it was precisely the women who assumed the greatest responsibility for maintaining traditions and customs and who preserved them and passed them on to their children.

This time, however, it was a question of something else. The women at this meeting spoke with pain in their hearts. The daughters of the village--a teacher, a kolkhoz farmer, a deputy of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet and a delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress of the Georgian Communist Party--were

unanimous in one thing: they were disturbed by the confinement of women to a domestic situation, the slackening of their public activeness and the conservatism in the views of some men who are trying to propagate obsolete attitudes and customs. There was also blunt talk about the inactive position of leaders in the local party and soviet organs, and about the fact that they are resolving only poorly the urgent indoctrination, social and moral problems. Many of these questions have already been resolved or are being resolved while others form the basis of measures to activate work among women in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The meeting of women in Gordzhom was not merely a measure of a propaganda and ideological nature. By the day on which it took place a special team of the best physicians in the autonomous republic had attended the villagers, the pharmacy administration had implemented measures to provide the population with medicines, many everyday questions had been resolved by workers in the everyday services, and trade had been organized in various goods. And once again we were convinced of the correctness of the tenet formulated in the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress that by improving people's everyday and working conditions and solving the urgent questions we thus double the effect of ideological influence.

Taking these new requirements into account, along with increased concern to protect the constitutional guarantees of freedom of conscience, we are raising the scientific level and aggressiveness of atheistic propaganda. Guided by the provisions of the CPSU Rules, which oblige communists to wage a decisive struggle against any manifestations of bourgeois ideology, the private-ownership mentality and religious prejudices, we have enhanced the personal responsibility of party members for participation in religious rites and rituals.

The Khuloyskiy party raykom expelled I. Khozrevanidze, a teacher at the Didadzhaz school, from the party ranks for baptizing a child. In Shuakhevskiy rayon criminal charges were brought against seven persons, including former party members M. Mineladze, I. Gogitidze, G. Tavdgiridze and K. Mzhavanadze, for violations of the norms of the Soviet way of life under the influence of the Muslim religion.

The Kedskiy rayon party organization reprimanded R. Diasamidze, a propaganda worker in the village of Gulebi and an inhabitant of that village, and I. Diasamidze, the chief of the everyday services administration in Kedskiy rayon. The essence of this matter was that two believers from other rayons in the republic had decided, wilfully and without the proper agreement, and using their own resources, to renovate and re-open an abandoned shoe store right by the home of I. Diasamidze. The party organization correctly decided that this fact could not have passed unnoticed by the propaganda worker for the area or a leading worker in the rayon, and it was on these two that party responsibility was laid.

We try to make use of the press and the radio to develop an atmosphere of implacability toward religious prejudices. Articles on atheism have been published many times in the oblast and rayon press and the activities of the self-styled cult followers, or "sorcerers," brought out into the light.

Material on problems of atheistic indoctrination is broadcast regularly on local radio. The party organizations try not to lose sight of the individual among all the various measures. We make active use of the forms and methods of individual work with believers. The makeup of the contingent of believers has been clarified and the members of the party raykom buros, the soviet aktiv and the creative intelligentsia respond to the status of the work with specific individuals. Work in this direction has already yielded fruitful results. In recent times, under the influence of public opinion many have publicly stated that they have broken with their religious delusions. And the activities of the itinerant cult followers have been tangibly restricted. And although these changes are now seen mainly in the forms, methods and style of work, in time they will also affect the overall situation in the area as the result of their purposeful, daily and continuous influence.

The aktiv in the autonomous republic considers that today atheistic propaganda is acquiring a political ring.

Additional difficulties in atheistic work are also created by attempts to use foreign tourism and the visits to the port of Batumi by foreign merchant ships for purposes of ideological sabotage. Last year there were many cases of attempts to bring in religious literature and disseminate it, which clearly points to the need to increase our vigilance, improve the forms and methods of counterpropaganda and strive to achieve further improvement in atheistic work.

The aktiv in the autonomous republic is carrying out work to comply with the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee decree, taking these features into account. The lessons of the past show convincingly that in the atheistic indoctrination of the workers any special campaigning is impermissible and that only by consistent, purposeful and daily activity shall we be able to cope with the great tasks outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress in the shaping of the new man who is ideologically mature, spiritually rich and physically perfect.

9642

CSO: 1830/572

CULTURE

MOLDAVIAN WRITERS' UNION ON GENERATIONAL DIFFERENCES

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 13 May 86 p 2

[Article by Konstantin Shishkan, secretary of the board of the Union of Writers MoSSR and editor-in-chief of the journal KODRY: "Toward the 7th Congress of the Writers of Moldavia: 'We Were Lacking Truth'"]

[Text] Odes of complacency have brought a swell to the surface of literary prose. We have grown accustomed to talking loudly and carelessly about success. At times a mini-success was accompanied by a maxi-result--the presentation of an "olive branch" to the hero of the festivities.

You and I chattered a lot,
We spoke with restraint.
Wings folded up,
Thawed under the first ray.
What did we do?
We listened,
Like detectors, we caught
With trusting souls
The peals of the bugles....

But we believed piously in the final victory of justice. However, we did not always have enough courage to speak honestly and openly about everything that prevents its affirmation.

We were devoted
And we were true.
But we were missing,
We were lacking
Truth....

Today a fresh wind of renewal is blowing the sails of creativity, and it is driving away the steady lop of old ideas and outlived "traditions," raising the waves of unsolved problems, and giving birth to a new rhythm of life--a high tempo of acceleration.

The constructive ideas of the 27th CPSU Congress are opening up unseen distant prospects of scientific and technological progress and new horizons before the socio-economic development of society. Of course, much has been done, but immeasurably more lies ahead. Time demands concentrating attention on the difficulties and obstacles which impede movement forward. It calls the creator into the orbit of an artistic search.

I will put it bluntly: We are still missing a lot and we are reconciling ourselves with a lot. We have learned how to struggle with criticism with the help of a shield of "objective reasons." For example, take us, the leaders of the press organs of the Union of Writers. When talk turns to circulations and complications with a subscription, without fail we will agree that Soyuzpechat is now retailing significantly fewer journals than before, that they have raised prices, and that, creating competition unknown earlier, NOVYY MIR, YUNOST and INOSTRANNAYA LITERATURA are lying freely on counters. We talk about sluggishness, the amorphous nature of prose, the anemic character of criticism, the difficulties of organizations of reader conferences....

But let us look the truth in the face; we make journals and our newspaper insufficiently interesting, we do not pose urgent problems properly, the criticism on the pages of the weekly LITERATURA SHI ARTA often recalls the "personal business" of a writer and not an analysis of his creative work. Where is the way out of this? And he is found among us ourselves, in the organizational talent, the tactics and strategy of editorial work, in a risk, and in the spiritual resources and lively initiative of coworkers, which, it happens, we the leaders repress.

Do we always ensure a normal psychological climate in a collective, and do we efficiently adopt measures for the purification of a "polluted environment"? Unfortunately, no.... But, look here, order is a pledge of quality. If there is no order, there is no quality work. For example, we labored a little, and namely immoderately and unwillingly, in the Russian literature section of the Union of Writers. The manuscripts of beginners awaited discussion for a long time. In this business we have no order and no real concern about the young literary generation. But, you know, today time demands a totally different attitude to them and to business. The point is about the need to break leaders', critics' and journalistic publishing workers' customary stereotypes of thinking.

A generation has grown up which is not striving for an "embellishing" of life and for optimistic, water-color "washes," the goal of which is to hide ignorance, to pass it off as a subtle possession of the material, and to interpret a rosy half-truth as the truth in the final instance. Until very

recently, many young writers wrote for themselves, ("to the desk,") not hoping for the appearance of a book, or they ran up against the solid fence of publishing routine, where, it must be confessed, the basic and unspoken principle of selecting works--(similitude, the means to identify someone of something with someone or something known or seen earlier)--established by ancient practice has existed and thrives up to this day as an admission to literature and as a standard which, having fulfilled, a young author was awarded the honor to be published in a thick journal or to be included in a publishing plan.

The standard of modern literature and our reality demand just the opposite--a young writer's (dissimilitude.) The quality of an artistic work depends directly on the uniqueness of the method of thinking and the writing style of a beginning writer. The accumulation of a golden store of original books is a pledge to raise the ideological and artistic level of the entire literary process as a whole and to enrich the spiritual life of society.

In a conversation with Leonid Bakhtov on the pages of the journal LITERATURNOYE OBOZRENIYE, the well-known critic Yevgeniy Sidorov justly noted that "not every 'deviation' from the conventional should be considered good and that it is worth keeping the reader from other 'new things.'" Analyzing the prose on the pages of the journal KODRY, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA recently warned us against this in the article "Pictures and Tableaux."

Are we not safeguarding ourselves too much at times? Or perhaps we simply fear the "work of the soul"? The publicity of our creative anxieties and searches? It is boring for us to listen to colleagues and to read poetry to one another, and at conferences of young writers we husband the quoting of their works. What is this laziness, indifference? I'm afraid that it is both the former and the latter. You see, it is necessary to experience and participate in "joint meditation" with a young, troubled colleague. And not only with a young colleague. This way it is more peaceful. The heart is no longer "dreaming" about becoming the terrestrial globe, so that its beating echoes with an alarm bell in the souls of people! Of course, it is simpler to stroke a beginner. Considering that there is an instrument near at hand, that is, forgive me, a pen. And the result?

"Do you know what a telegraph pole is?" asks Ye. Sidorov. And he answers himself: "A well edited pine-tree."

Our literary process often arises from such "edited pine-trees." We all participate in this process--newspapers, journals, publishing houses and criticism. The "pine house" of literature

does not smell of the forest of life, but of a (thin plate from pressed shavings.)

A group of young Russian writers, which is operating energetically in the republic, has grown up significantly and become firmly established during the period between the writers' congresses. (Dissimilitude) distinguishes their creative work. I am happy that civic motifs and great responsibility in the face of time resound ever more positively in poetry and prose. The poets V. Tkachev, O. Maksimov, A. Yunko, N. Sundeyev and Ya. Toporovskiy, and the prose-writer S. Sivolobov have come out with their second books of poetry. The first collections of the poems of A. Milyakh, L. Feldsher and L. Shchebneva in the "Debut" series have appeared. The poems of V. Kosarev, V. Golkov, L. Kasymova and L. Doroshkova and a collection of V. Strigin's critical essays have been recommended for publication.

In 1984, A. Yunko and L. Feldsher took part in the 8th All-Union Conference of Young Writers, and O. Maksimov made a trip for creative purposes to BAM.

Last year the "Literary Studio" for creative youth was opened under the auspices of the journal KODRY. However, very little has been done yet. I would just like to note the serious conversation about the first books of young writers which was held in April. The poet V. Izmaylov gave a detailed analysis of their creative work. The studio has great plans. It has been decided to make one issue of the journal a year through the efforts of its members, and help and constant attention have been promised on the part of the Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee. Many difficult and crucial things lie ahead, but the studio workers do not intend to retreat. They will take an active part in the creation of a journalistic chronicle of the labor achievements of our republic, which the journal is conducting with the aid of its "literary posts" in the metallurgical plant in Rybnitsa and in Litmash imeni S. M. Kirov in Tiraspol.

The editorial office is restructuring its work in order to take into account more fully the demands of time, the course of the country for an acceleration of scientific and technological progress, and a turn towards efficiency of production. The young prose-writer A. (Kiriy's) tale, "An Ordinary Business Trip," is about the difficulties which arise on this path.

The continual appearances in the journal of masters of the artistic word, such as A. Lupan, I. Chobanu, P. Botsu, L. Damian, G. Malarchuk and others, about the union of labor and culture,

the Soviet way of life, and criticism and self-criticism help readers to recognize the seriousness of the problems posed by the party, and teach creative youth to master the difficult art of writing on current affairs.

"Today," as it was emphasized in the Political Report of the Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress, "it is especially important to form a deep understanding of the nature of modern problems, a solid scientific world outlook, adherence to principles, a high culture, and a responsible attitude to business in any area. Raising the level of the maturity of society and building communism--this means increasing the maturity of consciousness and enriching the spiritual world of a person."

Responsible tasks stand before the republic's writers. They must be solved together with the young literary generation, and it has grown up to be talented, ideologically staunch, and creatively developing the best traditions and confidently confirming its right to originality.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

SOCIAL, THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF DEMOGRAPHY DISCUSSED

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[Article by Bruno Mezgaylis, under rubric "Methodology of Social Science": "Urgent Theoretical Questions of Demography"]

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For a complete study of the demographic processes and the raising of the level of control of them, in socialist society it is extremely important to have the reinforcement of the interrelationships between demography and the other disciplines, the use by demography of the philosophical and general scientific categories, as well as the concepts of the specific disciplines. Something which, in our view, is of special interest is the clarification of the specifics of the application in the demographic area of such concepts as the objective and the subjective, quantity and quality, and self-interestedness and responsibility.

As is well known, demographic processes, by their very nature, are social processes. They differ, for example, from economic processes and at the same time have much in common with them. Both the economy and the population develop in accordance with laws and natural regularities that are typical of each social formation. These laws and natural regularities are objective, that is, independent of people's will and consciousness, but they are also realized to a certain degree through the subjective factors.

If one assumes that demographic processes are determined only by objective circumstances, that would mean that, having become aware of the particular circumstances, and by constructing one's computations on them, one can comparatively easily and adequately control those processes. But if one

arbitrarily assumes the other extreme -- that demographic processes are the result only of people's objective will -- we will find ourselves in a situation of voluntarism and will be forced to admit that demographic processes are the result of a decision made by separate individuals and therefore those processes, practically speaking, are not controllable.

Scientific analysis indicates that neither of these extremes are valid. Both objective and subjective components participate in the demographic processes. Their consideration and use, the revelation of the dialectics governing their interaction, constitute the task of demographic science and practice in socialist society.

Among the demographic processes which are of great importance but in which much is still unknown, we shall mention first of all the dynamics of the birth rate. Why is it that, for demography, the birth rate continues to be problem number one? Well, it is because everything has not yet been learned about the relationship between the objective and the subjective factors. True, this can also be said about a number of other demographic processes. But the birth rate, by virtue of its significance in the processes of the reproduction of the population, at the present-day stage is to a large extent a fundamental factor. Therefore, the cognition of the mechanism of the formation of a particular level of the birth rate at the present stage of the development of society is most important.

When we speak of indefiniteness in the formation of various levels of the birth rate, we have in mind the correlation among the influences exerted by the various components that affect the birth rate. At such time, of course, one must remember that the decisive role is always retained by the socioeconomic factors, but the mechanism governing their interrelationship and their their correlative influence can change with time. The "indefiniteness" in the processes of birth rate begins at the family level and is expressed more obviously at the social level. Families do not always know precisely what number of children is desirable for them. Moreover, the idea of the desired number of children often changes under the influence of the specific circumstances. A study of the opinion concerning the actual number and desired number of children in the USSR also indicates that the families frequently want more children than they actually have (Footnote 1) (See V. A. Belova, L. Ye. Darskiy, "Statistika mneniy v izuchenii rozhdayemosti" [Statistics of Opinion in Studying the Birth Rate], Moscow, 1972, p 102). At the social level the "indefiniteness" is expressed in the form of difficulties in forecasting the changes in the level of the birth rate both in instances of the rapid change in its level under the influence of demographic policy, and when there is a manifestation of the tendency of transition from a high level of birth rate to a low one, when it is extremely difficult to compute the periods of time required for that transition. This can be explained by the fact that the subjective evaluation of the objective conditions exerts upon the dynamics of these processes a considerable influence, primarily through a change in the nature of the demographic behavior of families.

The subjective evaluation of objective conditions varies rather broadly among various families on various territories. K. Marx mentioned the fact that families take a differentiated approach in evaluating their objective

conditions. He expounded the law of the reverse dependence between the number of children in the family and the prosperity level (Footnote 2) (See K. Marks [Marx] and F. Engels, "Soch." [Works], Vol 23, p 658). In principle, that law continues to be valid for definite groups of the population under the conditions of socialism also. "What manifests itself clearly here is that very feedback between the fertility rate and the family income, which has manifested itself many times in various studies in many countries, and which gives no rest to the demographers, since it does not lend itself to explanation from the point of view of everyday logic" (Footnote 3) (V. A. Belova, L. Ye. Darskiy, op. cit., p 15).

In our opinion it is also to ascertain the correlation between the objective and subjective factors when determining the number of children in the family because that determines the possibility of controlling the processes of the birth rate. Control can be carried out with the aid of various measures. One can, for example, encourage an increase in the birth rate by creating the necessary material conditions. But whether the family in the improved conditions actually decides to have more children will depend upon the subjective factors. An effect upon the subjective decision by the married couples to have more children can also be achieved with the aid of the appropriate "demographic" indoctrination. Data pertaining to individual territories of the USSR indicates that the average number of children in the family is also influenced by the tendencies of changes in demographic behavior. However, this influence in a number of instances can express ambiguously the influence of the objective factors. Sometimes the subjective factors can be the only factors that determine an increase or decrease in the number of children in the family.

Socialist society, for purposes of increasing the birth rate, uses both the objective and subjective factors. This approach typifies the socialist countries of Europe, where the rise in the birth rate is an important social and economic task. The foundations of the demographic policy here are both the creation of the objective conditions for raising the birth rate, and the appropriate indoctrinational work (the subjective factor). The experience of measures to increase the birth rate shows that, in addition to comprehensive socioeconomic measures as the objective base, it is necessary simultaneously to carry out indoctrinational work for the creation of the appropriate "demographic climate" among the population.

Now let us discuss the relationship between the subjective and objective factors that influence the reduction of the death rate and the increase in the duration of life. At first glance it may seem that the lowering of the level of the death rate can be influenced only by the objective factors: the living conditions, the condition of the sanitary and medical services provided, and the degree of development of the public health and social security systems. The development of these systems, in combination with the rise in the standard of living and the educational level of the population in socialist society, is that objective base which exerts a decisive influence upon the increase in longevity.

But one should not underestimate the significance also of the subjective factor. These are, primarily, the attitude that a person takes to his own

health, the understanding of his value, the observance of the rules of hygiene, his participation in physical culture, and the degree to which harmful habits has become widespread. Even with the best objective conditions, an irresponsible attitude to one's health can worsen it and speed up the onset of death. Comparatively frequently, the person who is "guilty" of a fatal result in accidents is the specific person who fails to observe the safety rules or, for example, traffic rules. The onset of death is sometimes accelerated in those instances when a person is harming his own health by means of smoking or the use of alcohol. By so doing, he often knows that he is harming his own health, but he cannot find the strength to overcome those habits. The person underestimates the consequences of his actions because the negative effects of the harmful habits do not manifest themselves immediately, but, rather, their detrimental effect, as it were, accumulates.

The objective and subjective in definite proportions also exists in the processes of matrimony. Before they enter into matrimony, but after the future spouses have become acquainted, there begins a period in which they get to know one another, that is, each person subjectively weighs the situation that has formed. Most marriages in the socialist countries are entered into for reasons of love, on the basis of mutual likes and interests, that is, the process is based on subjective factors. It is important to emphasize that in our country we have seen, practically speaking, the elimination (or the substantial lessening) of the influence exerted by many limitations which, in the past, prevented people from entering into matrimony. Thus, the religious (and interreligious) barriers have disappeared; there has been an increase in the percentage of marriages between nationalities; etc. All these changes have had an effect both upon the attitude that people take to marriage, and upon the criteria for selecting a matrimonial partner.

In the processes of matrimony, the basic role belongs to the subjective. But in order to form a family and to enter into matrimony, the subjective factors are insufficient. In order to enter into matrimony and create a family, definite objective conditions are necessary: the appropriate age, a partner in matrimony, housing, a number of other material conditions, etc. The future spouses, as a rule, evaluate the particular conditions and weigh the existing material capabilities. And it is only when the existing and the future objective conditions satisfy them that they enter into matrimony. People who are less demanding when evaluating the future living conditions are, as a rule, those who marry young. For them the correlation between the subjective and the objective is most frequently in favor of the former. At the same time, when people enter into matrimony at a later age, and especially if this is not the first marriage, the evaluation of the objective factors is of much greater importance.

Thus, the objective conditions in the process of entering into matrimony occupy an important place and whereas the engaged couple themselves pay little attention to this aspect of the question, their parents, as a rule, assume a considerable part of the worries. However, in those instances when the engaged couple and those close to them take into account insufficiently the influence of the objective factors, the joint life of the young married couple frequently is complicated and the probability of divorce increases.

Statistical data and the materials in special random studies indicate that various reasons are given for divorce. Most of them are of a psychological nature, that is, they arise as a result of the influence of the subjective factor. And only a small number of reasons give justification for being considered amount the material, that is, the objective conditions. From what has been stated, one can conclude that the subjective factor predominates in divorces. In principle this is also typical both of the processes of entering into matrimony and of the processes of divorce.

It is well known that in my no means all instances family well-being is determined by the level of material sufficiency. Sometimes it is precisely in families with a low sufficiency that the level of family harmony is higher than in the ones that are better provided for. And at the same time in a number of families where money-grubbing predominates, the material factors, in an obvious form, but most frequently in a concealed form, provoke arguments and family discord, and conflicts which are identified as instances of "incompatibility." Money-grubbing and philistinism in everyday life in those families lead to sexual disparities, intimate extramarital relations, abuses of alcohol, etc. Therefore it is necessary to take into consideration the fact that sometimes the married couple indicate some formal, "pleasant-sounding" reason for the conflict (for example, "we just couldn't get along with one another"), although in actuality the crux of the matter lies somewhere else.

Thus, when the family breaks down, independent of the outward expression of the reasons for divorce, the objective factors can play the primary role and the subjective ones can play the secondary role, which frequently camouflages the former. However, in life it is sometimes difficult to ascertain the true causes that served as the beginning for those disagreements between the former spouses which led to the breakdown of the family. The objective factors influence the person and create the conditions for the manifestation of various subjective relations. In the family, in that complicated collective, the subjective factors are closely intertwined and supplement one another, and it is sometimes very difficult to make a line of demarcation between them. Consequently, under conditions of the increase in the divorce rate, it is extremely important to find the real reasons for the breakdown of the family. First, this is necessary for the married couple, since, as a rule, it is difficult for those people themselves to "dig down" to the real reasons for the divorce. Secondly, it is necessary to reduce the intensity of the divorce rate, inasmuch as the situation that has developed has a negative effect not only upon the birth rate, but also substantially complicates the education of the children in single-parent families and causes a large amount of moral trauma to the divorced individuals themselves.

Migration as a demographic process can also be viewed both from the point of view of the participant in that process, the migrant, and at the level of society. On both these levels, migration is influenced both by objective and subjective factors.

Any migration, including the transferring of a person to a permanent place of residence from one territory to another, is caused by some objective or subjective factor, or by both. In principle, for every instance of migration,

definite objective conditions are necessary. Without them the migration cannot occur. These conditions must be at least the existence of a new place of residence, of work (school), and other objective circumstances for living at the new location. But without these conditions cannot even live at the old place of residence. Thus the "new objective conditions" must somehow be distinguished from the "old" ones, or there would be no migration. They could be a better apartment, better pay, the existence of a job or educational institution that corresponds best to the migrant's preferences and capabilities, etc. And the migrant himself must feel subjectively that the conditions are better for him than the previous ones had been.

However, a situation might arise when the objectively new conditions are worse than the old ones, but the person subjectively feels that for him they are for some reason better. Moreover, it is not always that he finds sufficient motivation to explain his action (the migration). But even in this instance the justification for the migration will nevertheless be the objective conditions.

Migration can also be carried out for subjective reasons: the person may fall in love, get married, go off in search of a glamorous job, may want to live in the city (or in a small town), etc. It is understandable that without definite objective conditions migration will not be carried out even in this instance. But here the objective conditions are secondary, and the subjective ones are primary.

It is difficult to give a quantitative description of the correlation between migration on the basis of objective reasons and migration on the basis of subjective ones, inasmuch as the migrants themselves cannot always define the reasons for changing their place of residence. However, this is necessary for society, so that it will be possible to control the migratory flows. It would seem that the territorial placement of the productive forces objectively creates the creations for migration (if the local population is insufficient, or if it is larger than is necessary), that is, in this instance the migration is promoted by the objective conditions. But migration for economic reasons cannot always be objective. Here, for example, it is important to establish what lies at the basis of the mass process of the migration of rural residents to the cities. Is this process determined by objective or subjective circumstances? Or is it determined, most probably, by a combination of both kinds of factors?

Such a historically prolonged and extensively universal process as urbanization cannot be carried out only on the basis of people's subjective strivings. Therefore the conditions that lie at the basis of the migration of rural residents to cities and the changes that this causes in their way of life are the objective conditions which were caused by the division of labor and by the increase in its productivity. As a result of the migration from agriculture, a segment of the population is now free to go to the city and get jobs in various branches of industry. But those objective conditions alone could scarcely be able to guarantee the mass migration of the population from the villages to the cities without any subjective reasons.

As everyone knows, the urban way of life has a very large attraction. This attraction contains the definite objective basis of the migratory flows from village to city, but it also contains a large number of subjective factors, especially for young people. We might recall, in particular, that young people frequently choose a particular occupation if it is prestigious. But at the same time it would scarcely be correct to consider the migration of the rural population to the cities to be "fashionable." Fashions come and go, but such an important social process as the migration of rural residents to the cities has undergone the test of time, and this flow of migration will probably continue in the immediate future. Consequently, one can say that this process is basically objective but, like any other objective process in society, it is realized through subjective processes. However, the state, with the support of the social organizations, can use in a direction that is beneficial for society those objective features that exist in the migratory processes. In migration one can see more clearly than in other demographic processes the social level and the individual level, as well as the objective and the subject.

The categories "quantity" and "quality" and the law of the transition of the quantitative changes into qualitative ones are used more and more in demography to characterize the state and prospects for the development of various demographic processes. However, until the present time, the individual states and processes in demography have been characterized to a greater degree quantitatively than qualitatively. This can be explained by the fact that the quantitative changes can be ascertained relatively easily with the aid of numerical indicators, and statistics has accumulated rich material here. In addition, the quantitative correlations and values are sufficiently differentiated, and therefore are graphically visible.

The differences in the quantitative indicators of the demographic processes, for example, the common coefficients of birth rate, are great, and simply the quantitative comparison of the demographic indicators according to the principle "more is less" no longer allows one to ascertain the essence of the changes that are occurring. At the same time, many demographic processes are typified by qualitatively new phenomena. In most regions of our country a new type of population reproduction has been established (or is close to formation). This type, judged on the basis of its characteristics, differs qualitatively from the previous one. Also, the common quantitative characteristics can be close for various types of population reproduction. Thus, the level of the natural increase in the population at the end of the last century in Russia and at the present time in the USSR, judged on the basis of its indicators, differs unsubstantially in the quantitative aspect (Footnote 4) (See "Vosproizvodstvo naseleniya SSSR" [Population Reproduction in the USSR], Moscow, 1983).

The qualitative changes in the modern population are not limited to shifts in the parameters of population movement and the raising of the educational and vocational-training level, which exert an influence on various demographic characteristics. These changes manifested themselves especially noticeably in the development of the family type. Here, as in a focus, one sees the reflection and concentration of those quantitative and especially those qualitative changes which have occurred with the modern population. As

compared with the past traditional multigenerational families with many children (or, more accurately, with more births), modern (nuclear) families differ both by their size and by the number of generations living together. But there has been a particular change in the demographic description of the family members, the intrafamily relations, and the functions that the family fulfills in society.

In the traditional two- or three-generational (and sometimes even four-generational) family, there was, on the average, a total of nine or ten people living together (two parents, two grandparents or great-grandparents, and five or six children or grandchildren). But modern nuclear families, both in cities and in the villages, consist, as a rule, of two generations -- parents and children. After graduation from school, service in the army, or marriage, the child attempts to live independently, separately from their parents, who usually by that time have barely reached the age of 50 years, and the family, as it had been before the birth of the children, once more becomes one-generational.

The existence of large families in the past and of small ones during the present-day period can be easily explained both from the economic and the psychological points of view. From the economic point of view, in our time large families are not necessary because all the adult family members work outside the home, in social production, and the labor of the children and adolescents (even in socialized agriculture, on small personal plots) is an element of instruction, rather than work proper. From the psychological point of view, large families also are not a necessity, since the need for contacts with other people is satisfied basically outside the home. But in the family the person usually relaxes from his numerous contacts and the sometimes excessive information received at work.

Statistical data, as well as special research studies carried out in our country, attest to the natural regularity: the number of children is larger in the families of kolkhoz members and workers, less in the families of white-collar workers, and even less in the families of scientific workers and instructors, for whom the psychological workload is the greatest. Conflict, stress situations also occur. Overload on the job, and not infrequently also after the end of the workday, requires "switching off" the outside contacts in the home situation. If the family has many or a few children, it is difficult to achieve this. Consequently, one can assume that for people with a psychologically strenuous work rhythm it is precisely this workload which is one of the factors that restrain the birth rate. Without a doubt, one cannot completely explain the transition to the modern type of birth rate by the complication of the work to be executed or its psychologically more strenuous rhythm. But one would scarcely think that it would be proper to deny the influence that is exerted on the level of the birth rate by that labor in which there is a substantial predominance of mental activity over physical.

Historically the family has changed not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively. The qualitative changes in modern families, as compared to the previous type of families, judged on the basis of the characteristics that

pertain to the demographic processes, are expressed in various aspects. First, the family members have become different with respect to their occupational-educational and other characteristics. Secondly, the relations among the family members have changed. In most instances the dominant role, from the point of view of economics and of personality, of the husband in the family has disappeared, and the very concept "head of the family" has become essentially an anachronism. Thirdly, among individual family members and in the family as a whole, the nonfamily relations have changed.

The fact that the family, after the victory of the socialist revolution in our country, has been based on democratic principles indicates its fundamental qualitative difference from the family at the previous stage of social development. The advantages of the modern family type are defined by the rights that every family member possesses and, correspondingly, by the duties imposed on them. At the same time it must be noted that the modern families which are based on democratic principles prove, in life, to be less stable than the traditional ones. Can this instability of modern families always be viewed as a negative phenomenon? The practical impossibility of breaking the family bonds in those families where an intolerable atmosphere was formed was always considered, even for traditional families, a tragedy. At the present time in the USSR democratic legislation governing the family and the equalization of the rights of men and women is in effect. And it is precisely the equality of the sexes in marriage that creates the necessary conditions for the solidity of the family and its stability.

Thus, one sees through the prism of the family the graphic reflection of those substantial quantitative and qualitative changes which occur in the demographic processes. The transition from quantitative changes to qualitative ones is one of the basic natural laws underlying these processes at the present-day stage. It manifests itself in many demographic processes. The ones that can be of special interest are those which are expressed in the existence of contradictions that complicate the possibility of understanding and explaining the rather complicated demographic processes.

One of these contradictions is the correlation which is observed between the rise in the level of education of the children and the number of children in the families. An interrelationship has also been established between the mother's educational level and the number of children in the family. This interrelationship is formed as follows: the higher the level of the woman's educational life, the smaller the number of children in the family. Therefore the reduction of the birth rate is frequently explained by a rise in the educational level, and the cultural level in general, and, consequently, in the final analysis by a change in the value system in the family. Of course, as with any other type of dependence, this cannot be absolutized. It would seem that subsequently, as the family develops, the high educational level of the married couple, on the contrary, will contribute to their understanding of the importance of two or three children for the family and for society, and the birth rate as a whole in the family will rise. But for the time being the high educational level of the parents leads, as a rule, to low birth rate. Moreover, to a definite degree that level also influences the reproductive

attitude of their children: "the higher the educational level the parents want to give to their children, the smaller the number of children not only in their own families, but also in the future families of their children" (Footnote 5) (V. Medkov, "Children As Their Parents Want to See Them," "Podrastayushcheye pokoleniye" [Upcoming Generation], Moscow, 1981, p. 29). From this it follows that a change in the qualitative characteristics, and particularly the rise in the educational level, leads to qualitative changes in the family, that is, to a reduction in the number of children in it.

The transition of the quantitative changes of the population into qualitative ones characterizes not only the changes in the demographic processes themselves. The consideration of this transition is important when developing the scientific principles for controlling these processes. The controlling of them on the basis of the use of the law of transition of quantitative changes into qualitative ones requires the evaluation of the demographic processes from point of view of those characteristics that can be used to regulate the development of the population.

The various demographic states and processes are studied from positions either of the quantitative or the qualitative changes, or from the positions of their comprehensive influence upon one another. And it is only by choosing those which can best reflect the changes that are occurring in the population both on the quantitative and qualitative plane that one can hope to reveal the most important natural laws underlying the development of the population, and on that basis to be able to develop a strategy for controlling the demographic processes in the interests both of society and the individual, and to avoid those mistakes and miscalculations which one still encounters in demographers' forecasts. It would seem that if, in their research, they attached greater importance to the theoretical elaborations and analyzed more boldly those problems at the areas that overlap with other sciences, it would be possible to avoid a number of errors that have been made in the quantitative and qualitative evaluations of the population characteristics.

The worsening of the present-day demographic situation in a number of regions of our country is a kind of warning signal to the effect that in this question the interests of the individuals do not coincide with the interests of society. It is necessary to seek new forms of exerting an effect upon a definite part of the population with the purpose of eliminating the contradiction that has arisen in the demographic situation among the interests of the individual, the family, and society. It would seem that it is necessary to use here such categories as responsibility and self-interestedness. In demography they can have broad (although not universal) importance. When participating in the demographic processes, each person, each family does not bear legal responsibility for its specific demographic actions, for example, divorces. But the legal responsibility of the mother and father, for example, for bringing up the children until they are of a definite age, has been firmly established by law. As for the parent's moral responsibility for educating their children, they bear this practically throughout their life.

In the course of his lifetime a person plays various demographic "roles," and for each of them he is directly, or more frequently indirectly, responsible to society. Moreover, the fulfillment of the person's role functions has a high degree of responsibility, especially from the moral-ethical point of view, and the "price" of the "demographic costs" is very high. The degree of seriousness in the attitude that each of the participants in the demographic processes takes to his demographic behavior and its consequences is in direct proportion to the value that he puts upon himself as a person.

As was already mentioned, large changes have occurred recently in the family. This cell of society currently is under fundamentally different economic and moral conditions. The process of the democratization of the family, its increased material provision, the rise in the level of education among the entire population, including women, and the increase in women's economic independence have changed the relations between family and society. There has been a qualitative change in the responsibility borne by every family member to its other members and to society. Many functions which previously were carried out by family members have been assumed at the present time by society, thus freeing the family members of a number of duties. Basically these functions are the instruction and education of the children, pension support, provision with housing and work, etc. However, despite the fact that the government's aid to the family is constantly growing, the birth rate remains at a comparatively low level.

What responsibility must each individual person and the family bear for reproducing the population? We might note that the modern family is not responsible to society for fulfilling the functions of reproduction. In the past, however, the supervision by society over the fulfillment of those functions manifested itself, for example, in such a concrete form as the apportionment of the land on the basis of the number of family members. But the most severe factor was the social censure of family without children or with only a small number of children. Such families were considered to be "inferior."

At the present time it would be incorrect to require the family's responsibility for increasing the number of its members to be assured with the aid of economic measures, much less legal or administrative ones. But if the low birth rate continues to exist in subsequent generations, the size of the population may begin to decrease and society will experience difficulties. The specific demographic situation on individual territories of the country requires an increase in the responsibility borne by the families for preserving the size of the population in the future.

Socialist society has at its disposal various opportunities for assuring the self-interestedness of the family in having the number of children that is necessary for the efficient renewing of the generations and for the harmonious development of the individual in the family. The methods that society can use to exert an effect upon the family are the most varied ones, beginning with economic, incentive measures and ending with moral-psychological ones.

In the USSR a large share of the national income is distributed by way of social consumption funds. This is one source of aid to families having children which to a definite degree encourages the increase in the birth rate. And institutions and organizations channel some of the money from the material incentive funds into achieving these goals. Other measures are also used, including the additional right to the first-priority purchase of commodities and services, family trip tickets to sanatoriums and vacation homes, benefits when paying for attending a kindergarten, etc.

However, something that proved to be more difficult for society was not the allocation of material funds for the rendering of aid to the family, but the working out of effective measures linked with the formation of new, stable norms and standards of demographic behavior. This is a complicated task. But without its resolution it will scarcely be possible to achieve the optimizing of the birth rate. The initial premises when forming the norms and standards of demographic behavior must be based on the principles of communist morality and must encompass, in our opinion, various demographic processes and events, including the creation and demographic behavior of the family.

The principles of self-interestedness and responsibility play an important role not only in family affairs, but also in other demographic processes, inasmuch as administrative and legal measures alone, even those that are reinforced by economic and indoctrinational actions, are not always sufficiently effective. By way of an example let us consider the problem of increasing longevity. Both every person individually and society as a whole have an identical self-interest in this. A person attempts to enjoy all those blessings that society grants him in order to be healthy, cheerful, and able-bodied and to live longer. In socialist society, the branches that are working to increase the longevity of every individual include such branches as public health, science (medical, biological, etc.), physical culture, and sport. At the same time some people, and especially young people, do not observe the "rule" of preserving their health. This is linked with the fact that a person does not always understand the consequence of various actions of his, since, as was already mentioned, their negative influence by no means manifests itself immediately, and every individual does not understand (or is not aware) that health is a value that is not personal, but is social.

In order to assure that the natural need for good health and longevity is satisfied more successfully, the person must find within himself the strength (with the appropriate aid of society, not only in the form of propaganda, but also by the taking of a number of specific steps) to refrain from harmful habits in all their manifestations. It is necessary to help people to become aware that to a considerable degree their longevity depends upon themselves. Reducing that longevity is irresponsibility not only to oneself, but also to society. Apparently the time has come when it is necessary to come out more decisively and more actively against people who are harming their own health and thus harming society as a whole.

Migration is practically the only demographic process during which people do not conceal their material self-interestedness. This property of migration makes it possible to exert a more organized effect upon it in the interests of

society. The rise of new cities, the more rapid development of the processes of urbanization and industrialization were carried out, and are still being carried out, to a considerable degree by means of the purposeful migration of people from certain places in the country to other places, that is, by means of organized migration.

As a whole migration is a phenomenon that is complicated in its consequences, both for every individual and for society as a whole. Any migration is linked with the temporary disruption of a person's job and with definite material expenditures, and any problems that arise while moving to the new location result both in psychological and material losses. It is necessary to take an approach to the migratory process that is very responsible both from the organizational and psychological point of view. Any social action without the appropriate preparation can lead to undesirable consequences, and this pertains particularly to such an important demographic process as the transferring of a person (or his family) to a new location.

Self-interestedness and responsibility are principles which are of comprehensive content in the migratory processes. By comprehensiveness we understand the combination of particular principles, their interaction and realization at a low -- individual (family) -- level. The comprehensiveness of these principles also pertains to the birth rate and marriage rate.

The principles of self-interestedness and responsibility, which are of extreme importance in the formation of various processes, must also be used for purposes of controlling them. Here the difference between the economic and demographic processes consists in that the former are controlled basically through material self-interestedness and responsibility, and the latter through psychological. It may be assumed that it is easier to control the rate of the processes in which the basic role is played by the material factors. However, this is not quite so. It is impossible to control successfully, with their aid alone, even the economic processes. It is necessary to have the skillful combination of the material and psychological factors. This pertains to the demographic processes to an even greater degree.

The use of such economically typical principles as self-interestedness and responsibility in the demographic area does not mean the complete transferral of the principles of the administration of the economy to demography. The use was required to assure the better understanding of those levers with the aid of which it would be possible to turn the demographic processes in that direction, and to establish that intensity in those processes, which are necessary at the present-day stage of socialist construction.

The application of the principles of psychological self-interestedness and responsibility as an important form of influencing the demographic processes is one of the conditions necessitating the more profound cognition of the public's system of values, demands, and interests, with a need not only to take such demands into consideration, but also to take active steps to form them. For these purposes the demographers, in cooperation with

representatives of the related disciplines, must develop the methods that are most desirable for the particular period of time for controlling the demographic process, and must give recommendations concerning the correlation between the material and the psychological in carrying out demographic policy.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

CENTER FOR STUDYING PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY ON WORK TIME LOSSES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Feb 86 p 3

[Article under the rubric "Resonance": "A Day of Work, Not Just a Day at Work: What a Sociological Survey of IZVESTIYA Readers Showed"; passages in all capitals published in boldface or all capitals in source]

[Text] The columns entitled "A Day of Work, Not Just a Day At Work" came into being last year at the suggestion of our readers and became a unique readers' raid in the pages of our newspaper. Hundreds of people from the most diverse professions joined in an enthusiastic and spirited discussion on a topic which concerns everyone today: how to make our working day truly a day of work, what prevents us from devoting every working moment to our jobs, and whose fault is it that we often waste a valuable resource, time? In the twelve articles of this raid we printed numerous letters from readers containing an analysis of this problem, critical observations and suggestions. We have received a number of replies from ministries, agencies, enterprises and organizations concerning measures which have been taken since these letters were published.

The editors of this newspaper, in conjunction with the Center for the Study of Public Opinion under the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute for Sociological Research (under the direction of V. Davydchenkov, senior scientist at the institute), conducted a survey of IZVESTIYA readers between 20 and 31 January. A total of 1,412 readers were polled; these are our permanent and voluntary respondents, who had previously agreed to take part in IZVESTIYA surveys. These individuals represent all social groups, and reside in large and medium-size cities, small towns, rayon centers and village-type settlements. The objective of the poll was not to survey opinions regarding the newspaper column mentioned above, but rather to reveal the attitudes of broad groups of readers toward the problem of work time losses and their specific proposals as to how we can increase the yield received from each working minute.

Conclusion #1: This Concerns All Of Us

A total of 84 percent of our readers were critical of the existing situation in their own labor collectives and noted that the issues raised in the articles published in this raid were ones which affected them personally, and that elimination of these shortcomings depends to a large degree upon themselves.

A total of 45 percent of those surveyed discussed these articles with their families; 40 percent discussed them with their comrades and friends; and 39 percent discussed them at work.

A total of 20 percent of those surveyed made proposals on how to reduce work time losses. Of those making proposals, 34 percent were blue-collar workers, 17 percent -- engineering and technical workers, 16 percent -- white-collar workers, 12 percent -- veterans of war and labor, 10 percent -- kolkhoz members, eight percent -- members of the intelligentsia and three percent -- students.

Conclusion #2: The Main Untapped Resource Is Order In All Things

From among the numerous readers' proposals we have selected those which were most frequently received. The overwhelming majority of the readers were of the opinion that: IN ORDER TO MAKE THE WORKDAY A TRUE DAY OF WORK AND AS PRODUCTIVE AS POSSIBLE, WE MUST:

- 1) ELIMINATE CASES OF POOR ORGANIZATION, WHICH ACCOUNT FOR THE LION'S SHARE OF WORK TIME LOSSES.

Always On Break?

"...We machining sector repairmen often do not know what we will be doing that day when we arrive at work: will we be working, or will we spend the whole shift loafing around the shop? With the installation of new [rotary] assembly lines, work on the [semi-automated lines] was halted. But the new lines break down often, and then the whole section has to shut down, and there are no spare parts. The solution? We adjusters are sent back to the [semi-automated] lines. But when we get there it turns out that there is no coolant emulsion, and the oil has been drained out of the hydraulic systems. Someone is then sent to mix up emulsion, and the shop foreman goes to the supervisor to get oil. And time passes. The result is that over half the shift is wasted."

"THE PRODUCTION SCHEDULE IS NEVER OBSERVED; YET ORDER FOLLOWS ORDER, AND THE SCHEDULE HAS BEEN APPROVED BY BOTH THE DIRECTOR AND THE TRADE UNION COMMITTEE. After the usual delay, a third shift was set up in our section, but what good was it? The third shift assembles every single available part, causing the first shift to stand idle for two or three hours, if not more..."

"A worker can be penalized for minutes of delay and deprived of his bonus. That is correct: no one should violate discipline. But why is no one responsible for entire hours of idle time? When will we work steadily, without idle time; when will we take breaks when we are supposed to? When will the break end?" (Watchman and fitter Larionov, adjusters Lotsmanov, Ivanov and Gogolev, and others -- Zelenodolsk, Tatar ASSR)

Summarizing readers' opinions, one discovers a number of tendencies. WHEN REFERRING TO PRODUCTION ORGANIZATION, OVER HALF OF THE BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS SURVEYED NOTED THAT THERE HAS BEEN A NOTICEABLE IMPROVEMENT RECENTLY IN THE COMPILATION OF SCHEDULES, ASSIGNMENT OF DAILY TASKS AND SOLUTION OF PRODUCTION PROBLEMS. One worker in three underscored the progress which has been made with regard to organization of equipment set-up, the supplying of instruments and tools, etc. All of this is the first results of the reorganization of the economy which is currently underway.

HOWEVER, 22 PERCENT OF THOSE SURVEYED IN THIS GROUP SAW NO IMPROVEMENT IN THEIR COLLECTIVES IN THIS RESPECT. They considered the main shortcoming to be poor organization of labor and lack of steady work, mainly in connection with a lack of organization in intershop shipments. The result is idle time, overtime hours and rush work. A total of 20 percent of those surveyed replied that they had done overtime, and 14 percent stated that they had begun to work more often on their days off. The majority of workers reported losing from 10 to 25 minutes of work time at the beginning of their shift and slightly more at the end of their working day.

Excerpt from a letter sent by V. Litvinenko (Smolensk Oblast): "... Radical reorganization of production is impossible without a psychological reorientation of minds. There is dubious wisdom in the slogan 'To work like to a holiday!' There have been enough high-sounding, empty phrases. To work like you're going to work!"

2) FORBID THE PRACTICE OF DIVERTING WORKERS FROM THEIR ASSIGNED JOBS

The Battle Over Reassignment

"... There is a saying to the effect that in the village a single day yields food for a year. This is a true saying. In the midst of harvesting work not just every day, but even every hour is precious: a battle to bring in the harvest is underway. In this battle every pair of hands is needed. And the cities send these hands to the villages."

"But what if that day turns into six months? What is that: a battle, temporary assistance, or a full-time job?"

"Our enterprise was instructed to send workers to the Sadovoye Experimental Production Farm. Each year we work at this experimental production farm from spring until the middle of autumn. During this time our employees perform the most menial tasks: pruning, transplanting seedlings, weeding rows of crops, and so on. Incidentally, the bosses do not allow us to help with the harvest itself, the gathering of fruits and berries. And so for six months a total 20 specialists (13 percent of our total staff) do jobs other than those which

they are trained for and become a temporary work force for this experimental production farm."

"Meanwhile, thousands of customers are not receiving adequate service, hundreds of electric meters are not being replaced (resulting in increased losses of electric power), and dozens of power facilities do not go on line on time (including some located in villages)."

"This reassignment from accustomed employment for such a long period of time to work as full-time farm workers is totally incomprehensible. THIS SORT OF 'TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE' LEADS TO DEPENDENCE ON THE PART OF FARM MANAGERS, AND CAUSES THEM TO 'ROUND UP' ADDITIONAL MANPOWER THROUGH PARTY AND SOVIET ORGANS, SUBSTITUTING QUANTITY FOR ORGANIZATIONAL ABILITY."

"This practice has already been condemned at the highest levels, in both party and soviet organs, yet continues to exist. It is time that we put a stop to these "continuous battles." We must conserve work time everywhere." (V. Kirsanov, supervisor of customer service at the Chelyabinsk Power Administration, city of Chelyabinsk)

Readers cite the misuse of engineers, technicians and skilled workers for various farm work, loading and unloading, land clearing and so forth as one of the main reasons for loss of work time.

From a letter sent by R. Mazinaya (Uzbek SSR): "...For two months 20 persons from a single research institute were absent from work. Shirkers? No, they were harvesting cotton by hand. The quantity harvested was not great, and 800 man-days were wasted. Do you know what they should have been working on in their laboratories during those days? You won't believe it... the development of a new, high-volume cotton harvester!..."

- 3) TAKE STRICT MEASURES AGAINST PERSONS WHO COMMIT VIOLATIONS OF DISCIPLINE, NOT JUST MEASURES IN WORDS, BUT IN DEEDS

Lost Work Time "On Credit"

"... I work in the machine shop of an agricultural equipment plant. What is it that prevents us from working like we ought to? Of course, poor labor organization is often blamed. But I swear that the most important reason is workers' own attitude toward work time. Everything depends upon discipline. It would seem that all possible legal barriers have been erected against shirkers. Believe me, a worker -- this is not the case at all!"

"A fitter fails to show up for his shift, or is sent home drunk. On account of this he loses one month's bonus, his 13th-month salary bonus and one day of vacation. Has the shirker been penalized? So it would seem. But the problem is that the plant has also been penalized: the shop lost eight man-hours and did not produce the goods which it was scheduled to produce during these hours. You may point out that one day of the shirker's vacation days was taken, and so he will work off his time, and instead of vacationing will give

back those same man-hours to the plant. Yes, he will give them back, but at some point in the future. He missed work today and undermined the current month's plan. So it turns out that his restitution is 'on credit'."

"This is why the shop foreman, in the interest of completing the current plan, instead of some plan off in the future, allows the shirker or the drunkard to make restitution for the hours he stole on the following day. And this is why the supervisor commits a violation of the law: 'O.K., you work off your time tomorrow and I won't take away your bonus, your 13th-month pay or your vacation day...'"

"I THINK WE SHOULD DO AS FOLLOWS: IF SOMEONE MISSES WORK HE COULD BE ASKED TO WORK OFF THE LOST TIME WITHIN THREE DAYS DURING NONWORKING HOURS, I.E. AS OVERTIME, AND MAKE UP FOR THE AMOUNT OF GOOD LOST TO PRODUCTION. AND HE WOULD LOSE HIS MONTHLY BONUS AND 13TH-MONTH PAY, AS REGULATIONS REQUIRE. In that case a shirker, knowing that he will have to not only work off the lost time but also be penalized, will stop and think before missing work." (V. Panevkin, worker, city of Syzran)

Part of those surveyed regard tougher sanctions against ordinary violators of labor and technical discipline and against negligent supervisors as the best way to reduce losses of work time. They proposed various forms of penalties: from moral and material punishment to legal action. However, the greater part of readers -- 53 percent -- proposed as a practical measure that "much of what has been written in IZVESTIYA" be introduced into everyday practice in their collectives. A TOTAL OF 37 PERCENT OF READERS REMARKED: "THE LOSSES OF TIME TOLD OF IN THE RUBRIC 'A DAY AT WORK...' ARE FULLY APPLICABLE TO MY OWN ENTERPRISE, OFFICE, KOLKHOZ OR SOVKHOZ."

Excerpt from a letter from F. Klochkov (Kiev): "...Idlers, for your information, are advantageous to the management. That's what I said, advantageous. An idler never gives the boss any trouble. Among a crowd of quiet idlers with bad consciences, it is easier to hide one's own administrative inability, one's own idleness... Our boss said: 'They'll make a fuss and get in an uproar. And we will continue to do as we have been doing...'"

4) CONDUCT JOB CERTIFICATION FOR SOME CATEGORIES OF EMPLOYEES, ESPECIALLY ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS

Waiting For the Evening To Arrive

"Our department reports to the main institute once a quarter, and at that time our planning department has planning to do. But all the rest of the time we only have a workload of two or three hours per day, if we have anything to do at all. There are seven of us in the department, and recently a still-vacant technician's position was added. We sit reading books in our desk drawers. If someone come in we put on our busiest looks, and when they leave we start doing whatever we like again. We can read, write letters, knit, pluck our eyebrows... The members of the book club decided to collect 100 kilograms of old newspapers. And we only brought 10 kilograms of newspapers from home. So there we sat, glueing official papers into the newspapers to make them weigh

more. The bosses were relieved of the responsibility of burning unnecessary papers, we stayed busy all day, and we each got a book..."

"One time almost everyone in the planning department was absent: they were out buying potatoes for their families. We try to make our lunch break last at least an hour and a half. We drink tea in the planning department at any hour of the day. Trips to the tailor or the market, visits to the hospital, shopping: of course these are only done during working hours. And what should we do, when the planning section's work could be handled by the boss and one engineer, and maybe one more technician for drawing up contracts?"

"WHEN WILL A SYSTEM OF STANDARDIZATION FOR ECONOMISTS' WORK BE SET UP? CHANCE INDIVIDUALS, WITHOUT SPECIALIZED EDUCATION, WIND UP IN OVERSTAFFED SECTIONS LIKE OURS. PEOPLE THINK THAT AN ECONOMIST'S JOB IS EASY AND SIMPLE. OF COURSE, JUDGING BY THE WORK OF OUR SECTION, AND WE ARE NOT ALONE..."

"I recently left this organization because I realized the uselessness of staying there. I got tired of killing time..." (Bolshakova, city of Ryazan)

In our sociological survey we discovered that ONLY ONE ENGINEER OR TECHNICIAN IN THREE COULD SAY THAT HIS WORK TIME AND ABILITIES WERE BEING USED FULLY IN HIS WORK. TWO-THIRDS ARE ASSIGNED TO PERFORM OTHER, UNRELATED JOBS FOR AT LEAST PART OF THE WORKING DAY. What are these hours and minutes used for? For 45 percent of engineers and technicians surveyed, the collection of official approvals, signatures and information occupied up one hour per day, and 13 percent said that it occupied two hours. A total of 25 percent of those surveyed said that they spend up to one hour per day performing public duties, including attendance at meetings.

From a letter sent by E. Kotlyarskiy (Alma-Ata): "...In our laboratory there is a small trade union organization and the annual receipts from membership dues are small. A higher trade union organ ordered the chairman of the audit commission to appear at instructional meetings lasting three (!) days. As if that were not enough, the treasurer was also summoned for three days. Naturally they received full pay for these days. Thus the six days of meetings cost more than the sum of membership dues collected in a year. What can be discussed at such length at these meetings? Probably the economy and reorganization..."

Conclusion #3: On Criticism From Below and Effectiveness

The survey form sent out by our editorial staff contained the following question: "Overall, how would you rate the effectiveness of the rubric "A Day Of Work, Not Just A Day At Work"?"

The answers were divided as follows:

- rated the rubric's effectiveness as good: 45 percent
- rated the rubric's effectiveness as satisfactory: 21 percent
- rated the rubric's effectiveness as poor: 18 percent
- difficult to say: 16 percent.

As you can see, 55 percent of our readers rated its effectiveness either as satisfactory or poor, or gave no rating at all. In other words, A LARGE SEGMENT OF OUR READERSHIP IS INCLINED TO REGARD THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MATERIALS IN THE RUBRIC AS RELATIVELY LOW.

We will not boast of the fact that 45 percent of those who responded considered the rubric's effectiveness to be good, which is a fairly large figure. This figure requires some explanation. What does it tell us? Primarily about readers' attitude toward the materials presented, about their response to them, as expressed in discussions with family members, at work and among their comrades. In this sense we could say that the effectiveness of this rubric was great: the topic which it brought up is of concern to virtually all readers. But concern is a category in the realm of emotions. WHAT, SPECIFICALLY, DID THE 12 ARTICLES IN THIS READERS' RAID ACCOMPLISH? DID THEIR CRITICAL COMMENTS HELP MATTERS? DID THE QUANTITY OF WORDS WRITTEN YIELD A QUALITY OF REAL ACTION, OR DID THEY REMAIN MERELY "HOT AIR"?

When we began this discussion, we agreed to be extremely frank. And we shall end the discussion on the same level. From June 1985 through February 1986 our editorial board received dozens of replies from officials to the critical comments of our readers which were published under the rubric "A Day of Work..." Part of them were published in the newspaper, and others went into the editorial archive.

The criticism was acknowledged to be justified, steps were taken, and the guilty were punished... Does that mean that all is said and done? Not always, not by any means. And this is why: all the official replies spoke of measures which had been taken in a specific section which had been subjected to justified criticism. Unnecessary bureaucracy was eliminated, a new bus went into service, a cafeteria was organized better, an integral process brigade was set up, poor quality was improved by punishing the guilty ones... Of course, all of this has been effective. Because the great majority of those who participated in our "raid" -- blue-collar workers, kolkhoz members, engineers, office workers -- wrote to us about very specific matters within

their own labor collectives. And this criticism from below met with a response from higher authorities in the form of specific measures taken. This, it would seem, is as it should be.

But the newspaper forum does not exist for the purpose of speeding up rectification of individual shortcomings at individual enterprises. People were forced to turn to IZVESTIYA with their sometimes minor production problems because they had been unable to resolve them locally: at the level of the individual shop, enterprise, city or village. This is an alarming symptom. WHY IS POSSIBLE TO ATTRACT ALL-UNION ATTENTION TO DISCUSSION OF A LOCAL PROBLEM, WHEN IT IS FREQUENTLY IMPOSSIBLE TO DISCUSS THAT SAME PROBLEM AT THE LOCAL LEVEL?

MAIL RECEIVED DURING THE RAID IS PROOF: THE PARTY'S MEASURES DESIGNED TO ACHIEVE A RADICAL REORGANIZATION OF THE ECONOMY AND OF PUBLIC CONSCIOUSNESS, MEASURES WHICH HAVE BEEN WHOLEHEARTEDLY ACCEPTED BY THE PEOPLE, ARE STILL BEING REGARDED AS SOME SORT OF SHORT-TERM CAMPAIGN BY SOME MID-LEVEL SECTIONS OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT, A CAMPAIGN WHICH CAN BE "WAITED OUT," "SAT OUT" OR "GOTTEN AROUND". This results in a formalistic approach to publicity. This results in reactions to criticism which follow the principle: "The more sentences and firings of guilty people, the better." No, people today are not judging effectiveness on the basis of the number of people "punished," but rather on the quality of measures taken to rectify shortcomings. Here is a graphic example of that. In one of the articles in the raid we printed a letter from a brigade of installers at the Kharkov Teploenergostroy [Thermal Energy Construction] Administration, which told of a 12-day shutdown as a result of poor labor organization within that administration. In response, the party gorkom and the All-Union Yugozapenergostroy Construction and Installation Trust reported that in the wake of this article the guilty parties had been severely punished and the head of the Kharkov administration relieved of his position. Soon after we received these replies, we received a second letter from the workers. It turned out that they had been "humored", receiving a salary for the length of the shutdown just as they would have if they had done their normal jobs. "We wonder what funds this money came from," indignantly wrote the workers. "We do not need such money, because it has been either directly or indirectly taken from other workers. We do not want to earn money for shutdown time, but rather for well-organized, ambitious labor..."

The workers' demand for a decisive reorganization of labor organization was treated like any ordinary complaint by the management. The "complainers" were soothed with money, and strict sanctions were report to our editorial board. So what else is there to be done?

The job remains to be done. Above all, the job. The critical observations expressed by readers in IZVESTIYA during this raid only seem trivial as a result of their specific nature. As a matter of fact -- and this was clearly indicated by the sociological survey -- these observations are typical. Hence their true scale. THE BREADTH OF THE STATE'S APPROACH TO THE FUNCTIONING OF THE SMALLEST LABOR COLLECTIVE AND THE DESIRE TO SPEAK DIRECTLY, OPENLY AND FRANKLY ABOUT BURNING PROBLEMS AND TO SEEK SOLUTIONS TO THEM ARE OUR MOST IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENT IN RECENT TIMES. These tender shoots of initiative can

only be supported and reinforced by a truly effective response both to criticism and to the experiences of others.

Among the multitude of replies received by our editorial staff, there has not as yet been one from either the AUCCTU or the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, organizations which are capable of and obliged to make realistic, large-scale decisions on many issues which are being raised by working people today. Among these issues, and surely one of the most important of them is how to devote every working minute to work...

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SOCIAL ISSUES

FEDOSEYEV, AGANBEGYAN, OTHERS AT SSR SOCIAL SCIENCES MEETING

Moscow OBRSHCHESTVENNIYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, May-Jun 86 (signed to press 14 Apr 86) pp 163-167

[Article by V. Kumanev, doctor of historical sciences, research secretary of the Social Sciences Section, Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "At the Social Sciences Section of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences"]

[Text] A session of the Social Sciences Section of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences that was held on 2 January 1986 was devoted to the concretization of the research tasks of social scientists in the light of the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period Until the Year 2000.

Reports were given from the Departments of economics, philosophy and law, history, and literature and language, USSR Academy of Sciences (Academics A. Aganbegyan, A. Yegorov, Corresponding Member of USSR Academy of Sciences Yu. Kukushkin, and Academician M. Khrapchenko. Academicians V. Vinogradov, D. Markov, and Ye. PriLakov, and Corresponding Members of USSR Academy of Sciences A. Gromyko and Ye. Kapustin took part in the discussion. The results of the discussion were summed up by Academician P. Fedoseyev, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who presided at the session.

All those who made statements emphasized the tremendous importance of the Basic Directions for the development of the country. They contain a definition of the goals the achievement of which will guarantee a qualitatively new level for the welfare of Soviet citizens, and the further reinforcement of the economic and defensive might of the USSR. That document sets forth the paths for the implementation of the course taken by the CPSU for the acceleration of the country's social and economic progress, and, as it were, renders in material form the new edition of the CPSU Program, translating it into the language of specific planning assignments.

At the section session there was a summing up of the results of the discussions that all the institutes and departments dealing with the humanities conducted concerning the draft of the Basic Directions for the

Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period Until the Year 2000, and a summation of the proposals with regard to the draft which had been expressed in the course of the discussions.

As the session participants emphasized, the Basic Directions are a well-developed, precise program of actions for all the workers, including the social scientists. In the light of the party documents, it is necessary to analyze all the key problems in the development of research in the humanities, in order to intensify substantially their contribution to the complete intensification and increasing of the effectiveness of production on the basis of scientific-technical and social progress.

The chief attention at the session was devoted to the tasks of the scientific institutions of USSR Academy of Sciences in the economic and social-economic area of specialization with regard to the providing of theoretical and methodological support to programs for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the improvement of the economic mechanism, and the intensification of material production. The participants pointed out, in particular, the importance of deepening the research on questions of reproduction; the guaranteeing of a balanced state and proportionality under the conditions of the acceleration of the rates of development; the interaction between the structural and investment policies; pricing; the economizing of labor and material resources, primary energy resources; the ecological substantiation of scientific-technical projects; the use of cooperative forms in the sphere of public nutrition, services, construction; etc. They emphasized the necessity for the comprehensive approach to all the vitally important problems of socioeconomic development. For example, it was pointed out that it is impossible to resolve pricing questions with respect to any one branch, but, instead, the questions should be considered on the level of the national economy.

All those who made statements were in favor of intensifying the attention paid by the scientists to the social reserves of production, to the human factor in general. The implementation of the principle of social justice must be one of the prerequisites and one of the results of the policy of acceleration of economic growth. A vitally important task of importance to the entire nation is the development of measures for an aggressive demographic policy.

Attention was paid to the need to reinforce the interdisciplinary cooperation between the economists, on the one hand, and sociologists, jurists, and psychologists, on the other. In particular it was mentioned that economists alone cannot effectively develop the questions of improving the economic mechanism. In this mechanism it is necessary to take into consideration the interests of all the workers, and to stipulate responsibility at all levels for the final results of the labor. It is important to reinforce the new management conditions in the legal standards. The thorough generalization of the results of the wide-scale experiment in industry, the substantiation of the theoretical conclusions, and the making of practical recommendations are also impossible without involving in that work the jurists, sociologists, philosophers, specialists in the field of administration, etc. A definite

amount of experience in cooperation among institutes has already been accumulated. For example, it has become a practice to hold joint sessions of the Learned Councils of the Institutes of economy, state and law, philosophy, and sociological research.

Large tasks confront the scientists as a result of the adoption of the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries Until the Year 2000. It is necessary to deepen the study of the underlying natural laws and tendencies in the development of world economics which exert a direct effect upon the national economy of the USSR. An important scientific and practical task is the search for, and the development of, new forms of economic interaction with the developing world, which possesses a tremendous potential. The new evaluations of the prospects for world development and the major peace initiatives being advanced by our country also require corresponding reinforcement by scientific research.

The participants at the session emphasized the urgency of improving the cooperation among the scientists engaging in questions of the national economy and the world economy. Something that is just as important is the cooperation among all the institutes specializing in international matters, which are part of the departments of humanities of USSR Academy of Sciences. In order to unite the efforts of the specialists in various disciplines, it is necessary to develop comprehensive research programs on the scale of the Social Sciences Section, and to create temporary creative collectives from among the institutes. As one of the problems that are of cardinal importance for the development of our economy and that require the unification of the efforts of a number of academy institutes, the participants mentioned the problem of the sovereignty of the people in one of its most important manifestations -- the involvement of the workers in the administration of production at the level of the enterprises and associations, and the territorial units.

The basic emphasis in the area of philosophy, sociology, psychology, and law, the participants at the Section session noted, should be made on the research that is linked with the productive use of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, and with the activation of the human factor and the creativity of the masses in all areas of life. This research must promote the implementation of all the social, political, organizational, and spiritual resources of socialist society, and the intensification (in the broadest sense of the word) of the basic spheres of social life, including science itself. Questions that require attention are those dealing with the dialectics of the extension of the scientific-technical revolution, which is encompassing various spheres and sectors of social production in an uneven and unsimultaneous manner. Under these conditions work that is taking on particular importance is the work of ascertaining and resolving the nonantagonistic contradictions in the development of socialist society. It is necessary to take prompt steps to grasp the new phenomena in social life, in order to promote the reinforcement of the positive shifts and to overcome or prevent the negative tendencies.

All the CPSU program documents, it was emphasized, are a reliable basis both for the further development of the general theory and method of materialistic dialectics, and for their application to various areas of science and social practice. Work that is taking on special importance is the work of improving the methodology of the scientific forecasting of social development.

As was pointed out at the session, the intensification of the interdisciplinary interaction of the scientists, in particular within the framework of the Department of Philosophy and Law, USSR Academy of Sciences, is necessary in order to raise to a higher level the development of such problems as the unification of the achievements of the NTR [scientific-technical revolution] and the advantages of socialism, and the link between Marxist-Leninist theory and the communist indoctrination of the masses, including the tasks of increasing people's organizational spirit, labor discipline, initiative, and the comprehensive study of the person. An important place in the Department's plans will be assigned to research on the social structure of Soviet society, its dynamics, the philosophical and ideological aspects of the formation of the social-political participation rate of the Soviet man, the study of public opinion, etc.

Jointly with the economic institutes, the institutions of the Department of Philosophy and Law are preparing recommendations for improving the forms of interaction between fundamental science and production, and for reducing the periods of time required for introducing scientific results into practice.

It was noted at the session that, under the conditions of the acceleration of the forward movement of Soviet society and the increasing interrelationship between its socioeconomic and cultural progress, there has been an expansion of the scope of applied tasks that are confronting all the social sciences. Thus, historians must increase the work of generalizing and scientifically propagandizing the historical experience of socialist construction in the USSR and in the fraternal countries; of using the historic knowledge for the formation of a Marxist-Leninist political philosophy, for the labor, patriotic, and international indoctrination of the young generation, and for the unmasking of the imperialistic policy of militarism and aggression.

The responsible professional duty of historians, ethnographers, and archeologists is to evaluate from positions of historical culture the plans of the major industrial and hydraulic structures, the plans for the remodeling of cities, etc. It is necessary, by the combined efforts of the scientists and the public, to guarantee the preservation of the priceless monuments of culture. Obviously, the historical disciplines can fulfill their practical functions successfully only if there is a rise in the theoretical level of research on the basis of the thorough revelation of the objective natural laws underlying the historic and cultural-historic processes, and the dialectics of the general and the specifically national. It is necessary, within the forthcoming years, to carry out on a broader basis the comparative-historic and interdisciplinary research on these processes, including research in cooperation with the social scientists of the other socialist countries. This will help to reveal completely the dialectical unity and variety of the world of real socialism, and the forms of construction of the new life.

The five-year plan for the Department of Literature and Art, USSR Academy of Sciences, also includes new topics which are not only of interest for philosophy and the related disciplines, but are also importance for the practice of cultural construction and for the development of the spiritual life of our multinational society. The topics include: Soviet artistic culture under conditions of scientific-technical progress; the ideological-esthetic role of literature in indoctrinating the person of the era of the scientific-technical revolution; the human factor in life, in society, and in literature; Russian literature in the spiritual world of Soviet society; the spiritual development of Soviet society and the speech culture of the nation; etc. Very great importance is attached to the creation of "Osnovy marksistsko-leninskogo yazykoznaniya" [Principles of Marxist-Leninist Linguistics] (in six volumes), the multivolume encyclopedia "Yazyki mira" [Languages of the World], and research series on the topics "General Lexicon of the Languages of the Peoples of the Soviet Union" and "Human Activity and Language." The work on these projects will require moving up to a qualitatively higher level of research.

Those who spoke at the session mentioned the need to improve considerably the material-technical support of the research in the humanities, and to accelerate the processes of publishing the scientific works. They described the basic directions in the work of providing information support to the social scientists: the improvement of the traditional forms of that work, and the further development of an automated information system, including the installation of personal computers in the section institutes.

Summing up the results of the discussion, P. Fedoseyev emphasized the need to take more energetic, time-responsive steps to reorganize the work of the social scientists at the Academy in the light of the CPSU program documents. He said that the Social Sciences Section attaches special importance to the development and carrying out of target programs dealing with comprehensive problems. The changeover that has begun to the new system of payment for the labor performed by the scientific workers at the Academy will make it possible to organize more productively the work in accordance with these programs and to involve the best efforts in them. Of course, a very large number of other topics will remain beyond the confines of the comprehensive scientific programs. It is necessary to keep in the field of vision the entire front of research in the field of the social sciences. But in all sectors it is necessary to ascertain the most important, leading topics.

As P. Fedoseyev went on to note, it is necessary, from the point of view of the new tasks that have been assigned to the social scientists, to analyze the questions of scientific organization. Thus, the system of scientific councils must be much more flexible. These coordination agencies must be created for a definite period of time, for the resolution of a definite, vitally important problem. For example, today it is especially important to guarantee the coordination of the work performed by all the scientific institutions, which is linked with Soviet participation in the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries.

In conclusion, P. Fedoseyev said that scientists should not limit themselves simply to the posing and studying of problems. It is necessary to learn how to bring the results of the fundamental research and the recommendations and recommendations to the point of their practical implementation and introduction. From this point of view it is very important to take all steps to reinforce the cooperation that the collectives at the academy's institutions have with the large detachment of social scientists who are working at enterprises and who have an excellent knowledge of the life of the labor collectives. It is precisely in these collectives, in the final analysis, that the fate of all our plans is resolved.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

SOCIOLOGY JOURNAL EDITOR ON FAMILY SIZE, DIVORCE, MORALITY

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[Article by doctor of philosophical sciences, Professor A. Kharchev, editor-in-chief of the journal SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA: "Society, Family, Education"]

[Text] The Social Potential of the Family

The family is a product of society, an embodiment of its moral values, a reflection of its socioeconomic essence, contradictions and trends of development. At the same time the family is one of the social forces which have extremely significant influence upon social life in practically all of its spheres--from economics to spiritual culture. Sociological science has revealed functions within the system of relationships between the family and socialist society having to do with domestic and personal things, with status, with leisure, with recreational psychology and with work. But in the final analysis all of these functions reduce to activity which Engels labeled "production of man himself"--the birth and rearing of children. It is through such activity that the family hands the baton of social progress to new generations and achieves continuity over time. Thus the core of the family's social potential is its educational potential per se, its capability for creating an individual, for developing his interests, for nurturing his social activity and for integrating him into society both as a productive force and as an organic part of the people, the class and the labor collective. It is precisely in the family, the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program states, "that the foundations of the individual's character, his attitude toward work and his most important moral, ideological and cultural values are formed."

Among these values, the value of labor itself is fundamental. This value can be developed only by promptly revealing the interests and inclinations of children and by providing them with the right occupational orientation. It seems to me that proper occupational orientation is still being understated in the scientific-pedagogical and sociological literature as related to the entire process of the personality's development. And yet the individual's satisfaction with his work (and consequently his attitude toward work), the forms of self-assertion he uses in society, his moral self-assessment, his relationship to friends, to supervisors and to subordinates, and a number of other circumstances significantly affecting moral

and, sometimes, political behavior depend on his ability to select an occupation.

Existing as a small psychosocial group and evolving on the basis of deeply intimate and confidential relationships between spouses and between parents and children, the family has a highly effective social influence upon the child, especially in its first preschool period of life. The source of this effectiveness lies not only in the common interests and desires of its members and in their interdependence and mutual aid, but also in powerful feelings of conjugal and parental love, which derive from the deepest roots of human nature.

These feelings are precisely what create that unrepeatable atmosphere of primary social organization which has not yet separated itself from individual relations but is in a sense dissolved within them, and which is the only thing capable of giving the child access to the complex and contradictory world called society and mankind. Conjugal and parental love are as inseparable as conjugal and parental duty (since the family is created not simply by the relationships between a man and a woman but rather by the relationships between a father and a mother), since they are not simply superimposed over one another: Instead, they are a continuation of one another, they nurture one another. This is why families with children that evolve on a foundation of love are usually stronger and spiritually more substantial than childless families: The child increases the number of concerns, but it also increases the strength of the emotional bonds holding the spouses together and makes the ties between the family and the society stronger and more diverse.

The family is a real embodiment of the integral nature of educational influence upon the forming personality, which serves simultaneously as the seat of the child's intellect and emotions, its viewpoints, its tastes, abilities and habits. This influence occurs both through the psychological atmosphere of the family collective and through the organization of its activity, both through verbal persuasion and through personal example of parents and other family members.

Family ties, opinions, values and traditions influence the individual throughout his life, and the more socially mature, stable and friendly the family is, naturally the stronger is this effect. After all, the family is not simply a social microenvironment; it is a unique sort of social microcosm, since its structure is closest to the "original" model of the structure of society.

Family upbringing is also playing an increasingly more important role in forming the culture of new generations, and consequently in the entire process of spiritual production. It is precisely in the family that the foundation of those feelings, value orientations and ideas which subsequently become the criteria for information selection, for preference of certain of its forms and sources by others, and so on is laid.

Family upbringing has an extremely wide, practically all-embracing range, since it does not reduce to didactic suggestion; instead, it includes all

forms of influence upon the forming personality: through communication and direct experience, through the labor and personal example of surrounding individuals, through evaluations of real behavior, and through reward and punishment. In other words child development is an organic part of family life. In turn, this family activity is distinguished by enormous diversity at least because it involves communion with culture via television, radio, the press, books and so on. Inasmuch as such communication is mediated by the family's psychological atmosphere, and because it is associated with a desire for shared reactions, with discussion of what is read, seen and heard, and with exchange of opinions, we can say that culture is perceived by the members of the family, and especially children of young age, through the prism of previously evolved family traditions. This is why the ideological and educational activity of society must be oriented not only on the personality but also on the family.

Family upbringing has not only an emotional and general cultural but also a philosophical nature. Of course, especially in the first years of its life the child is incapable of understanding the world as a single whole, but ideas and the attraction to harmony and to perfection are already accessible and interesting to it. In particular the love of play and storytelling is organically associated in children with the desire to confirm that which is good and beautiful. This by the way was felt quite well by Arkadiy Gaydar, who boldly included philosophical motives in his fairy tales.

The child's immediate surroundings, and chiefly its mother, are the living embodiment of the rudiments of ideation in the child's life. It is precisely with mother and parents that the concepts of motherland and fatherland are subsequently associated. This does not at all mean of course that patriotic feelings cannot exist without the family. The "mechanisms" of formation of this extremely important component of philosophy differ in many ways in different people, but it is obvious that a healthy, socially mature family is the most effective of these mechanisms.

The faster and more completely the child undergoes intellectual development, which determines both its powers of observation and its analytical and logical capabilities, the more successfully its philosophical education proceeds. In this connection it is important to note that modern science is accumulating more and more evidence of the tremendous role played by family communication in the stimulation of the intellectual rudiments of children: The more substantive and diverse this communication, the higher its logical and linguistic culture and the more active the position occupied in such communication by the child, the more quickly it accumulates not only knowledge but also speech habits and, consequently, the skills of thinking, analysis and communication. This problem also has another, no less important aspect: If parental participation in education does not boil down to didactic monologues, if the adult tries not only to teach something to the child but also to understand it, as a rule the educational effect becomes mutual. Note in this connection that the child educates the parents simply by its arrival, forming an entire complex of new mutual relationships between them and society, and generating new emotions and experiences. The

immediacy and lack of bias with which the growing child sees many phenomena of the real world and of culture in a sense refreshes the adults' perceptions, compelling them to look at evolved evaluations and opinions with new eyes.

Parental interest in what the child or adolescent says and thinks, irrespective of the correctness of its position from the standpoint of the adult, is not only a means of understanding that which is sometimes evident only to children, but it is also a most effective means of influence upon their philosophical development. After all, the measure of this effect depends not only on the content of that which is suggested, but also on the form and moment of suggestion, on the child's preparedness to perceive and assimilate certain information. When the form and moment are dictated by the educator, the efficiency of the educational efforts usually decrease. But when the adult uses for educational purposes a process of communication that has already begun (such a process is always mutual, and it presupposes the ability not only to speak but also to listen), under otherwise equal conditions this efficiency is maximum as a rule. And the main reason for this is apparently that such communication stimulates the child's creativity with greater force, and gives it a real chance to find for itself the truth which in all other cases the educator simply hands to it on a silver plate, thus revealing not only his own lack of awareness but also his inability to learn independently. It seems to me that these considerations provide the grounds for a fully unambiguous conclusion: Emphasis must be laid in the family not so much on special didactic "lessons in philosophy" as on raising the educational and ideological productivity of the communication within the family, especially between the older and younger generations.

That Which Is Common, Special and Individual in Family Relations

The social potential of the socialist family is a general concept reflecting qualities that are most significant, meaningful and important to society, and consequently reflecting the main directions of its influence upon social development as well. In real life, however, these significant factors always manifest themselves in concrete, directly observable, united families; moreover the size, structure, moral and psychological atmosphere and social activity itself of the family develop depending not only on general conditions and laws but also on the specific circumstances in which each family forms, lives and functions. Among these circumstances are the place where the family resides (the region, the form of settlement), its social, class and national membership, its material position, the educational and cultural level of its members, the traditions to which they adhere, the values toward which they are oriented in their life's plans and aspirations, and finally, the so-called starting position--that is, the moral and economic foundation upon which each new family is built and upon which its capability for consolidation and unification in many ways depends.

According to the 1979 census there are over 66 million families in our country; most of them consist of one conjugal couple and one or two children. Two hundred ninety-seven of every thousand families consist of two persons, 289 consist of three, 230 consist of four, 136 consist of five or six, and

48 consist of seven or more persons. Thus on the average the family contains three or four persons, with the difference between urban and rural families being only 0.5 in this respect. The smallest families (3.1-3.3) can be found in the Baltic republics as well as in the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia, while the largest (5.5-5.7) are found in the Central Asian republics and Azerbaijan, because in these republics, first of all, there are more so-called undivided families (ones containing three generations of relatives), and secondly because the birthrate is higher. In statistics, the latter is determined the most precisely by the total birthrate indicator (the average number of children per woman), which was 4.4 for the country as a whole in the prewar years, and is 2.2 now (1.8 for the urban population and 3.3 for the rural population). However, regional differences between the total birthrate indicator are significantly greater: The highest indicator (in the Central Asian region) is almost triple that of the lowest indicators (the Baltic republics).

The qualitative indicators of birthrate are also acquiring increasingly greater significance: health, quality of education, intellectual potential of each new generation. And yet the birthrate is highest today among women lacking even a primary education (see "Chislennost i sostav naseleniya SSSR. Po dannym Vsesoyuznoy perepisi naseleniya 1979 goda" [Population Size and Composition in the USSR. According to Data of the 1979 All-Union Census], Moscow, 1984). And although it cannot be asserted that the child's intelligence and upbringing are determined entirely by the education of its parents, we do not have the right to ignore the fact that the qualitative level of child development depends on education.

In our society, which provides the widest freedom of marriage, achieved owing to the historically unprecedented degree of real (and not simply legally proclaimed) equality of women and men, and which views marriage as a voluntary and equitable civil union, the right of spouses to divorce has also become a natural and necessary component of marriage and family relations. But as with all legal and moral principles, this right is exercised differently by different people in different life situations.

In the present period, each year around 930,000 marriages end in divorce (1.5 percent of their total number) in the USSR, and 2,788,000 new families form. Thus the ratio between marriages and divorces (not in general, but within a given, concrete time interval) is around 3:1. This indicator varies significantly depending on the place of residence and age of the people involved. Thus in some large cities this ratio is 2:1, while in rural areas, especially where old traditions are still alive and social control is still strong, it leans in the direction of a greater preponderance of marriages over divorces. Finally, couples from 20 to 30 years old divorce almost twice as frequently each year as do "Central Asian" couples. (See "Naseleniye SSSR. Spravochnik" [The USSR Population. Handbook], Moscow, 1983, pp 84,86,87.)

Another indicator that is directly associated with the dynamics of divorce is the number of people living outside the family: It is twice greater in the European part of the country than in the Central Asian republics

(correspondingly 12-17 percent and 5-8 percent). Divorces increase the number of so-called incomplete families (fathers or, much more frequently, mothers with children), the proportion of which is 11.8 percent in our country according to the last census. It should be made clear that divorces are only one of the causes: A significant proportion of these close to 8 million single-parent families are formed as a result of extramarital sexual relations. There could hardly be an unambiguous assessment of these trends. On one hand they attest to a certain independence of individual behavior from the opinions of the social environment, while on the other hand they are a symptom that this behavior is often independent even of moral feelings of any depth whatsoever, including love and responsibility.

We have thus far been discussing the regional, social group and individual features of family relations, ones which we can reveal and express by statistically precise indicators relatively easily. But there are other specific features of which we are aware but which are beyond the grasp of statistics or which yield only to approximate statistical description. Let us consider this question: Do all families existing in the country satisfy the requirements of our society in regard to their value orientations and the content and orientation of their activity? Elementary empirical experience would be sufficient to answer: No, not all. Everyone knows that among the more than 66 million Soviet families there exist so-called unfortunate or disorganized families (most often brought to this state by alcoholism), narrow-minded, individualistic families centered upon only their own, in large part mercenary interests, families living chiefly on income derived from sources other than labor, and families in which qualities needed by society and valued highly within it coexist and interweave with antisocial qualities.

Of course, no one can say how many of each kind of this family there are in the country, or how far negative processes have progressed in family relations and consequently in the family's activities. However, irrespective of how frequently we encounter such phenomena which keep the family from fully realizing the possibilities generated by socialism and, in turn, promoting realization of these possibilities on the scale of the society as a whole, these phenomena must be eradicated, because otherwise they would inevitably reproduce themselves, widen the circle of their action and affect insufficiently stable young families.

The relationship between these phenomena and certain consequences of war such as the tremendous, historically unprecedented disproportion between the male and female population, destruction of a sizable part of the country's housing fund and reduction of the population's standard of living for a rather long segment of time has long been irrefutably established. In light of the upheavals which war brought with it, we should be amazed not by the fact that the family was weakened, and destabilized to a certain extent, but rather by the fact that it was able to endure at all, that it preserved its viability. But it has now been 40 years since the end of the war, the prewar welfare level and housing availability have been surpassed many times over, demographic disproportions persist only in the oldest age groups of the population, and the ills of family relations are gradually

being eradicated. But are they really being eradicated? These questions, which are often posed to propagandists, have substantial grounds. In fact, in many cases the state of conjugal and family relations far from always corresponds to the level of the society's economic, political and moral development. Thus the tasks which the family must carry out are not always fulfilled in the best manner. This means that there are some other circumstances which hinder growth of the social potential of some families and introduce negative nuances into relations between sexes and between parents and children.

The fact is that although both the socioeconomic and the demographic situation in the country have changed for the better, in my opinion the mass psychology and the behavioral stereotypes still retain characteristics that had evolved in the war years and in the postwar era, when women were frequently required to make moral concessions and compromises in order to exercise the very right of their personal life. It stands to reason that this deformed the structure of social values regulating the behavior of people both prior to marriage and in a marriage, and affected formation of the corresponding attitudes of the new generations.

The struggle for the triumph of socialist values in one of the most complex and important spheres of human activity--family relations--is proceeding in the presence of a growing rate of urbanization, and an increasing scale of mass migrations of the population which are breaking down the evolved mechanisms of social control and of the individual and group behavior of people, and which consequently require immediate reorganization of the entire system for socializing the new generations, and improvement of the effectiveness of both family and especially school education.

In this atmosphere any neglect or delays in implementing responding measures intended to neutralize and surmount the negative consequences of the action of certain factors result in serious moral and, consequently, economic losses. It would be sufficient to recall that in the largest cities and in regions containing a large proportion of nonlocal, immigrant, as yet not integrated people, the indicators of deviant behavior and crime are usually higher than the country averages. Such losses brought on by neglect are diverse, but they are all the result of an inability to predict, or more accurately, to foresee and prevent the possible consequences of measures implemented in some areas of social activity to other areas of this activity.

Thus for a long time the trade unions, which organized the leisure time of laborers with indisputable success, failed to take adequate account of the fact that almost every worker is also a family member, a spouse, a father or a mother, that the family is one of the principal units of our society, and that it is better for it to remain together than for it to be apart in leisure hours and on days off. There is no need to specially prove that club and sports activities and summer vacations oriented on bachelors do not promote unification and consolidation of the family or growth of its social viability. Usually things are the other way around. One short note in this connection: The wine and liquor stores which in the not so distant

past were so abundant in the summer vacation spots usually flourished wherever such vacations were organized for bachelors, but they immediately went into a decline as soon as the vacation home (vacation hotel, tourist base) was converted to a family facility.

The inability of personal services to keep up with the demand, which has become chronic, is creating many sharp collisions in family life. Today the country's population spends 222.2 billion hours a year on domestic labor, while outlays associated with occupational labor are 263.2 billion hours per year, and labor invested in private farming is 41.2 billion hours per year (see Dumnov, D. I., Rutgayzer, V. M. and Shmarov, A. I., "Byudzhety vremeni naseleniya" [The Population's Time Budgets], Moscow, Finansy i statistika, 1984, pp 151,152). In recent years the network of public personal services enterprises has been significantly widened and modernized, but the bulk of prospective customers are turning to this network much more slowly than might have been expected.

Selective sociological studies show that at least three groups of circumstances are having an effect in this area: First of all there is the stereotype of mistrust of public personal services among the population; second, although the quality of services is rising, it does not yet meet the consumer's greater demands in all places and in all things; third, the time factor is acquiring increasingly greater significance to the modern individual, while publicly organized personal services continue to cost dearly in this aspect: As with the lines of people waiting for cashiers in stores, lines at public service windows and shops are being eliminated with difficulty.

This style of work, which is evident among very many if not all personal service and trade enterprises, leaves almost inviolable the domestic pressure upon the family--that is, predominantly upon the woman, because the husband's activity associated with domestic labor usually peaks at the beginning of conjugal life (as an expression of courting inertia), after which the proportions confirmed by numerous studies of time budgets take hold: For every hour spent by the husband on domestic chores and care of children, the wife spends 2 or 3 hours. Here is one other note: In the evenings and on days when no football or hockey matches are scheduled on television, this proportion changes in favor of a larger proportion of time spent by the husband. Should we not make an effort to see that there would be more such evenings and days?

Overburdening women with domestic chores is both morally and economically unprofitable; it is disadvantageous to both the family and society, robbing both of time and strength which could be used to improve the rearing of children and to intensify occupational labor. Such overburdening robs women of hours which they could use to upgrade their qualifications, for education, for culture and, finally, for leisure, recreation and "keeping fit." Finally, it creates tension in conjugal relations and irritability in communication with children, and it increases conflict within the family and, consequently, the danger of its disintegration. This is why the fastest possible reduction of the shortage of goods and services has priority significance to the family. It can be said quite categorically that everything

which works against the shortage serves the cause of socialism and promotes reinforcement of socialist ideology. Because there is no enemy today that is more active and ubiquitous.

Thus many factors unfortunately promote not the unification but on the contrary the destabilization of the family, and weakening of its social viability. This brings up a question, however: Why do all families not suffer identically from the action of these factors? Why do some disintegrate or deteriorate while others continue to live and work normally, and pursue their difficult work, so important to society? Obviously, chiefly because not all families have the identical strength to resist negative phenomena; not all families have what we might call moral immunity, the capability for surmounting the constantly arising, sometimes unavoidable outbreaks of conflict, in the interests of the family's survival and unity. Doing everything to augment this strength and this capacity, to activate it is one of the goals of the party's ideological indoctrination work and of the Soviet state's demographic policy in the present era.

What Does It Mean to Be Concerned About the Family?

The drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the Basic Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and in the Period to the Year 2000 contain a system of measures which would have the most favorable effect upon the state of family relations and upon all family activities. These measures include ones having the goal of continually increasing public welfare, improving distribution relationships, developing trade and public food services, creating modern, highly developed services, accelerating solution of the housing problem, reinforcing the health of the Soviet people, improving the status of mothers and raising the effectiveness and quality of educational and ideological work.

Implementation of the party's program principles will raise the standard of living of the Soviet family even higher, but it would be difficult to suggest that in each concrete case all of the components of the Soviet family would develop harmoniously, at the same rate and in the same direction. Experience shows for example that new possibilities generated by a higher standard of living are utilized by the family depending on the hierarchy of its needs, aspirations and value orientations, on the interests--public interests or narrow group interests--to which it shows preference whenever the slightest inconsistency arises between them. This is why the end effect of an increase in the standard of living varies in many ways in relation to different kinds of families. But if as the society requires we make the new prospects unequivocal, if we are to eradicate tendencies in relations between sexes, parents and children that are nonsocialist in their nature and origin, we could do so only by combining the overall socio-economic and cultural development of the country with special measures directed at strengthening the family, at systematically and purposefully raising its social viability, and at raising the demands which determine man's need itself for love, marriage and children--all which had previously been called the family hearth and which in this century of scientific-

technical revolution, cosmic velocities, information explosions and communication oversaturation has not only not lost its value but on the contrary has acquired new meaning and significance.

Developing, improving and implementing these special measures, we must consider that the stereotypes of mass consciousness and public opinion that have a restraining influence upon the process of consolidation of the Soviet family one way or another are often associated with understatement of the social significance of family upbringing, motherhood and fatherhood. These stereotypes were formed back in the first years of Soviet rule under the influence of the specific situation of that time on one hand and the anarchical or one-sidedly utopian conceptions about the future family, with which V. I. Lenin decisively disagreed on several occasions, on the other.

A number of major publications of that time used Marxism to substantiate the idea that family was exclusively the personal affair of people, and that a transition had to be made--right then--to rearing children only in social institutions and to fully collectivizing personal life, and eating in particular. Thus the issue of combining a woman's maternal and occupational roles, and of the place and role of the family in the socialist structure, was thus resolved by "removing it from the agenda."

Life and science made their corrections in these simplistic ideas and demonstrated the urgent necessity of the family as a factor of reproduction of the main productive force of society--man, and of formation of the personality. They demonstrated the enormous social value of motherhood and fatherhood, and the direct kinship between "revolutionary negativism" in relation to family and the ideas of bourgeois feminism. But the scientific interpretation of the problem has not yet achieved adequate reflection in the public and especially the individual consciousness. The situation that has evolved may be corrected only by intensifying the struggle against leftist bourgeois "models" of relations between sexes, by nurturing a deeply respectful attitude toward the family and by raising the social and moral prestige of motherhood and fatherhood. We need to consider as our basis in this case that the family is created not just by the "husband-wife" relationship alone, but also by the "mother-child" relationship, and consequently the "father-child" relationship, and consequently the "father-mother" relationship. In other words the family is based on social responsibility, while love--if it is a true, deep feeling and not its illusion or imitation--must coincide with parental responsibility.

In my opinion creative and scientific literature often continues to publicize predominantly the values of sexual and not family love. Sexual love is usually elevated and eulogized apart from maternal and paternal feelings, even though the latter are capable of giving people no less happiness. As a result some young people develop the attitude that children are either a burden or additional work or even an obstacle to personal happiness. And yet the attitude toward having children is precisely the dividing line between the values of what V. I. Lenin called the "unfeeling, mercenary couple" and the socialist family.

In my opinion when we develop demographic policy for the future we need to consider that in cities, where the bulk of the country's population now lives, raising a child requires significantly more time and material outlays than in rural areas, while economic assistance to the parents of children is nonexistent. Recognition of the fact that man is the main productive force of society requires that we give increasingly greater recognition to motherhood as a socially productive activity--at least in the first years of the child's life, when maternal influence is the dominant factor of its development and socialization.

As we reach the long-range objectives planned by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Measures to Reinforce State Assistance to Families with Children" (lengthening the time of supplementary leave without pay to care for a child until it reaches an age of 2 years while maintaining the period of continuous work and the length of service in the individual's specialty, increasing the duration of leave to care for infants and young children and raising the associated pay), it seems we would need to begin solving the problem of differentiating (depending on the number of children) the wages paid to a working mother (to include support provided by pensions). This will doubtlessly raise the authority of the mother both in society and in the family, it would promote overall moral improvement of relations between sexes and an increase in the birthrate, and it would create new preconditions and stimuli for intensifying the occupational labor of men.

It seems to me that including the time spent fulfilling maternal responsibilities within the overall time of work of women should be made dependent on the quality of family upbringing. It should be made dependent on how well the family fulfills its parental responsibilities, and the sort of persons the children raised by it grow up into: mentally and morally healthy, conscientious laborers and worthy citizens of their country, or ones which the society must reeducate. This would be profitable not only in the social but also in the economic respect, since on one hand some of the necessary assets could be obtained through a decrease in the expenses of nursery school services to children and reduction of payment of sick leave time for mothers connected with illness of her children, while on the other hand state outlays on improving the health of children and maintaining reeducation institutions would gradually decrease.

Considering this proposal, we should keep in mind that first of all, a woman's decision as to the form of socially useful activity upon which she should place priority in a particular period of her life is exclusively voluntary; second, automation and robotization of production will inevitably lead--perhaps not in the immediate future but nonetheless in the foreseeable future--to systematic reduction of the national economy's demand for manpower, and concurrently to a decrease in the requirements imposed by society on educational work, including family education.

To prevent internal family conflicts, and consequently divorces, we need to expand the system used to prepare young people for marriage; we also need to expand the psychosocial service providing assistance to families

and unmarried people; this service has already demonstrated its high effectiveness wherever it exists (for example in Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukrainian SSR and the Lithuanian SSR). These measures are also expedient because the role of the family itself as a factor of emotional comfort and psychological health of people is growing today, and the significance of what we might call its therapeutic function is increasing. But if the family does not perform this role, it would be more likely than any other small group made up of people to serve as a source of neuroses. Of course, widening the network of institutions providing family services may have a positive impact only on the condition that the quality of their activity is systematically improved.

Concern for the family is a multifaceted problem requiring solution over a long period of time; it demands the active participation of both state organs on one hand and educational and ideological institutions and the public at large on the other. This is why the preCongress documents should clearly indicate its main directions:

creation of optimum moral, psychological, material and economic preconditions for further reinforcement of the family and growth of its social viability;

effective stimulation of motherhood and the rearing of children in order to attain optimum indicators for reproduction of the population in all regions of the country, which can be achieved only on the condition that every socially mature family has two to three children;

organization and systematic expansion of the preparation of young people for marriage, assistance to unmarried people in creating families, and qualified consultation to spouses on problems which they cannot solve on their own;

intensification of the attention of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and labor collectives toward problems concerned with strengthening the moral foundation of relations between a man and a woman and between parents and children, intensification of assistance to newlyweds and to families with children, and imposition of greater demands on family and school education.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

GEORGIANS STRUGGLE WITH ILLEGAL FIREARM PROBLEM IN REPUBLIC

Republic's Law Agencies Hold Meeting

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Feb 86 p 4

[Commentary under the "In the Coordinating Council of the Republic's Law Protection Organs" rubric: "For the Purpose of Strengthening Public Order"; first paragraph is GRUZINFORM report]

[Text] A meeting of the Coordinating Council of the Republic's Law Protection Organs was held, at which the questions of strengthening the struggle against illegal carrying, storing, acquiring, manufacturing, and selling firearms, ammunition, and explosives were considered.

It was noted at the meeting that law protection organs of the republic do not always properly appraise the serious danger the aforementioned crimes pose to the public, do not promptly discover and bring the guilty persons to account, and at times do not establish their immediate surroundings and the specific reasons and conditions which contribute to the commission of these law violations.

Proper attention is not being devoted to the observance of regulations for registering, storing, and using firearms, ammunition, and explosives. As a result, accidents, which lead to death and injury of people, have become noticeably more frequent and the number of particularly dangerous crimes which were committed with the use of firearms has increased.

For the purpose of stirring up the struggle against these dangerous antisocial occurrences, the organs of internal affairs and procuracy and the people's courts must ensure prompt and qualitative investigation and examination of criminal cases of this category, not allow facts of unwarranted liberalism and compromise with respect to the guilty persons, and in every case determine all of the persons who are connected with a crime.

This, in particular, will be promoted by a proposal of some Monkavshiri members with regard to organizing a central storage for hunting weapons. In this connection the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the republic is developing specific measures. Thus, for example, it is planned to concentrate smoothbore hunting guns of Monkavshiri members in internal affairs organs, where their proper protection will be ensured. The weapons will be issued to owners upon

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presentation of a proper document only for the hunting period and must be returned without fail to places of safekeeping. This will make it possible to prevent many accidents, and occasionally crimes which are committed with hunting guns owing to drunkenness and family and neighbor squabbles. This measure will also contribute to strengthening control over observance of hunting regulations and the struggle against poaching. Such an experiment in organizing centralized safekeeping of hunting guns is already underway in Leninskiy Rayon of Tbilisi City and in Goriyskiy Rayon.

At the same time, the MVD of the republic is developing comprehensive measures aimed at all possible strengthening of work in discovering and bringing to criminal account those persons who continue to store firearms illegally in an attempt to use them for criminal purposes. Local administrative organs must inform citizens about the requirements of the law to the effect that a person who voluntarily turns over illegal firearms, ammunition, and explosives is relieved of criminal responsibility.

The general public, every family, educational institutions, and every labor collective are called upon to participate with utmost concern in strengthening the struggle against illegal storing of weapons and explosives and to broadly conduct explanatory work, particularly among young people, and measures aimed at preventing and rooting out these facts.

Firearms Used in Murders

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Irakliy Kiladze under the "After the Trial" rubric: "The Price of Tolerance"; first two paragraphs are ZARYA VOSTOKA introduction]

[Text] This year's 12 February issue of ZARYA VOSTOKA under the rubric "In the Coordinating Council of the Republic's Law Protection Organs" carried a GRUZINFORM report and an editorial commentary in which attention was focused on serious shortcomings in precautionary and preventive work, as a consequence of which there appeared lately an increased number of dangerous crimes, which were committed with firearms.

We are carrying material today which is one more evidence of what grave consequences can result from tolerance of criminal elements, those persons who illegally store or have firearms on their person.

Elgudzha Mosestov, a native and inhabitant of Mukhrani Village in Mtskhetskiy Rayon, appeared before the court for the third time by the time he turned 25 years old. He was 17 years old when he committed a theft, for which he spent 1.5 years in confinement. Later, he was sentenced again, this time for 3 years--for illegal carrying of firearms. He was released in December 1984. The Mtskhetskiy Rayon Department of Internal Affairs has established administrative supervision over him. But it has done this only on paper, actually Mosestov was left completely to himself. He led a parasitic way of life without hindrance. He traveled everywhere as he saw fit. He even carried a pistol with him.

On 19 June last year, GAI motor vehicle inspector S. Nebadze was performing his duties in the vicinity of Lisi Lake. Suddenly he was attacked by two men who attempted to disarm him. When the militiaman reached out for the holster with a weapon, one of the attackers yelled at the other one: "Fire or he will beat you to it!" A shot cracked and the motor vehicle inspector fell down wounded in the hip. The other criminal stunned him.

This crime was uncovered (only by half at that) a little over 1 month later when Mosestov committed another crime, a much graver one. He was identified by motor vehicle inspector Nebadze at that time. He identified him as one of those who had committed a robber attack on him (unfortunately, there was no success in establishing the identity of the accomplice).

Here is what happened on 28 July. At approximately 9 pm, Elgudzha Mosestov, who was drunk, entered a Sukhumi-Tbilisi intercity bus, at a sector of the high-speed highway where the road branches off toward Mukhrani. The bus was crowded. Drunken Mosestov, who was cursing in an obscene manner, demanded from one of the passengers that he yield the seat to him. The outraged passengers decided to put the hooligan out and shift driver V. Vartanov attempted to do this. Here, Mosestov pulled out a pistol and fired at Vartanov, who was standing in a bus packed with people. The wound was fatal...

The bandit, who became completely like an animal, darted out to the road waving the pistol, stopped A. Kudzeishvili, who was driving by in his own vehicle, and threatening him with the weapon ordered that one to drive in the direction of Tbilisi. Driving up to the Natakhtarskiy motor vehicle inspection post, Kudzeishvili reduced speed, intending to arrest the criminal with the help of militia workers. At that time, Mosestov fired almost pointblank at Kudzeishvili, wounding him gravely, from which he died a few days later.

Jumping out from the vehicle, Mosestov seized another vehicle parked at the curb, which belonged to G. Amiranashvili, by using force and threatening with the weapon, and drove it hard on the road ahead. While driving already within the city limits, the bandit slammed into a tree and hurried to disappear after abandoning the wrecked car. However, he was arrested 3 days later as a result of skilled actions by militia workers.

But in noting the good work of some of them, we cannot but mention the criminal, yes, precisely criminal tolerance of others toward the dangerous recidivist. We also cannot but mention the tolerance toward the armed parasite on the part of the Executive Committee of the Mukhrani Village Soviet of People's Deputies. Elgudzha Mosestov, who had two previous convictions, led more than a dubious way of life in full view of the local organ of authority, deputies, the village aktiv, and the sectorial inspector of the militia, yet no one sounded an alarm or brought to account the hooligan and bandit who had cast of all restraint. We have to pay a high price, a very high price for such--it is unimportant if it was willing or unwilling--aiding and abetting of the dangerous criminal.

The Judicial Collegium for Criminal Cases of the Georgian SSR Supreme Court under the chairmanship of L. Sakvarelidze on the basis of committed crimes has sentenced Mosestov to exceptional measure of punishment--execution by a firing squad.

We hope that the leadership of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Mtskhetskiy Raykom will inform readers of the newspaper as to what punishment was imposed on those workers of militia and local organs of authority, who through their action or inaction tolerated the armed bandit.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

STATUS OF WOMEN IN GEORGIAN ECONOMY DISCUSSED

Interview with Dzhaparidze

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 May 86 p 3

[Interview with Rusudan Dzhaparidze, chairman of the GSSR State Committee for Labor, by Muradi Alashvili, under the "Scientific and Technical Progress and Problems of the Intensification of Women's Labor" rubric: "Our Interview: It's Time for Energetic Actions"; date and place not specified]

[Text] The acceleration of scientific and technical progress in many respects poses certain questions of women's labor and the socio-political role of women in our society in a new way. It is stated in the Constitution of the USSR that men and women have equal rights in our country. The realization of these rights is guaranteed by the concession to all citizens of the USSR, regardless of sex, of equal opportunities in receiving an education and professional training, in labor, in being rewarded for it and in promotion for work, and in socio-political and cultural work, and also by special measures for protecting the labor and health of women and by the creation of conditions which make it possible for women to combine labor with motherhood....

The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which has planned an extensive program for the socio-economic development of the country, and of the 2nd Plenum of the Georgian CP Central Committee, which has defined concretely these tasks as applied to our republic, demand a further increase of women's work in solving the urgent problems of raising the efficiency of labor, improving the quality of it, and intensifying production....

A ZARYA VOSTOKA correspondent met with Rusudan Dzhaparidze, chairman of the GSSR State Committee for Labor, and asked her to answer several questions connected with the problems of the more effective utilization of women's labor in our republic.

[Question] Rusudan Aleksandrovna, the need for the active involvement of the entire able-bodied population, including women, in social production was emphasized repeatedly at the forum of the country's communists. What is going on in this aspect in the republic?

[Answer] The typical feature of the situation of the modern woman among us is a rather high degree of employment in social production. Right now the majority of able-bodied women are either working or studying, while, for example, at the end of the 1950's either women engaged in housework and subsidiary works or dependents of individuals constituted the greater part of the female population. Now the picture has changed drastically. The professional and social interests of women are quite broad and strong, and this is shown in their attitude to work. They consider their participation in social production far from being just a means of receiving a salary. According to the data of sociological studies, 93 percent of women employed in industry answered that they would not even leave work if they were well-off materially. This attitude of our women to work is combined with public work in the area of management...

[Question] And scientific and technical progress?

[Answer] It is being accompanied with a growth of the opportunities for the use of women's labor. New places for work which are accessible for women are arising, since the share of professions of mechanized and automated labor is growing. New equipment and technology and an easing of labor conditions on the basis of them is leading to the creation of an optimal branch structure of female employment.... When evaluating the positive improvements taking place in the area of the mechanization and automation of women's labor, it is important to concentrate attention on the problems which still have not been solved, and first of all on the well-known lag of the growth rates of the number of women employed in automated and mechanized labor in comparison with the growth of corresponding categories of working men, the result of which is that the reduction of the number of women working manually is going on slower than that for men. Apparently the existing system of managing the process of eliminating manual labor in production needs improvement.

[Question] And the professional level of working women is probably playing a definite role?

[Answer] Yes, of course, In our conditions of scientific and technical progress, the number of women mastering new specialties is growing among persons engaged in engineering work. A constant growth of the qualification of women workers

is being noted. In the system of industrial trade education, young girls are mastering, along with traditional women's specialties, such specialties as a machine adjustor, a regulator of electromechanical instruments, an installer of radio engineering equipment, and an electronics operator. Only professions where the use of women's labor is forbidden by law in connection with undesirable consequences for their health are the exception. The number of young girls studying in an industrial trade institute is constantly increasing....

[Question] However, there are many additional difficulties in organizing a rise of women's qualification, since the overwhelming majority of them must take breaks associated with childbirth and bringing up children?

[Answer] Yes. And in addition to that, doing housework significantly reduces the free time of working women. And the state, which is constantly increasing the network of various types of children's institutions, is coming to their aid here, and their work regimes are being improved. The sphere of domestic services is being developed in earnest. And, finally, special measures in the area of raising their qualification are envisaged for women.

Through a decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted already in 1979, ministries and departments should establish plan targets for enterprises for the professional training and growth of women's qualification. At the same time, a preferential system of training, that is, a release from work with the retention of average wages, is envisaged for female workers who have small children.

In many enterprises, the opportunities granted to them are being used fully. But, unfortunately, they are not forthcoming everywhere. There are enterprises where the rules about privileges for professional instruction for mothers with small children, for example, in practice have remained unrealized. Of course, it is difficult to organize a special system of training for female workers where there are few of them. In such cases it is probably advisable to train women from several enterprises, and to compensate privileges granted by law for working time in the form of time allowed off or by extending the regular vacation.

The problem of raising the qualification of women in the conditions of scientific and technical progress is assuming a particular acuteness. First of all, this relates to the female worker, who, in a number of branches, lags behind men by one skill-category and is less active in technical creative work and rationalization. It is essential to increase the proportion of women in industrial trade education and in the

system of raising qualification, and to improve her professional orientation in school from the standpoint of modern technical achievements.

[Question] In the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period up to the Year 2000, it is foreseen to apply the part-time work day and a shortened work week, work at home, the creation of conditions making it possible for women to combine work with motherhood for women....

[Answer] We have something going on in this plan. Many women are working a part-time work day in a number of the republic's enterprises. This form has been practised on a wide scale in the Tbilisi Sewn Goods Factory imeni 1 May, in the Rustavi Khimvolokno Production Association and in other enterprises. Great attention is being devoted in the republic to the development of at-home work, which makes it possible to attract to socially useful work a significant number of women who do not have the opportunity to work directly in production. It is also advantageous to enterprises, since it makes it possible for them to free production areas. Such a form of work as working at home has been practiced widely only in the Ministry of Local Industry, but it can be adopted more broadly in the Ministry of Light Industry, Tsekavshiri [Georgian SSR Union of Consumer Societies] and in some other ministries and departments.

Nevertheless, so far an insignificant number of women are working a part-time day, a reduced work week, and at home. Thus, in this plan we have a wealth of work in the republic....

[Question] And what kinds of labor conditions are there in the enterprises?

[Answer] Not too long ago the department for labor conditions of our State Committee studied the question about improving the labor conditions and everyday existence of women in the machine-building enterprises in Tbilisi. An overall plan for the improvement of conditions, for labor protection, and for sanitary and health improving measures is successively being carried out in each of them. However, of course, there is still a long way to the full solution of the problem. For example, in the Elektroapparat Production Association some women are laboring in work places with an increased noise level and other harmful conditions. There are still no rooms there for resting and for a bite of food and places for washing and drying work clothes. Work for the organization and utilization of at-home labor is not being conducted.

This is just about the condition in the Stankostroitel and Elektrovostostroitel associations....

Not everything is in order in the enterprises and institutions of the republic's Ministry of Consumer Services. The part-time work day and work at home for women is not being employed enough there.

[Question] What are the outlooks?

[Answer] It is emphasized in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Party Congress that it is essential to create such conditions for women's labor and everyday existence which would make it possible for them to successfully combine motherhood with active participation in labor and social activity. In the 12th Five-Year Plan it is planned to apply the part-time work day or a reduced work week, and work at home, more widely for women.

The soviets of women which are arising in labor collectives and at their place of residence could have a serious influence on the solution of a broad circle of the social problems of the life of our society.

The task of the republic's ministries and departments, associations and enterprises is to engage in earnest in the solution of one of the most important socio-economic problems of our society concerning increasing the efficiency of women's labor. The time for energetic actions in the spirit of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress has already come.

Women in Agriculture

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 May 86 p 3

[Article by Liya Lomidze, chairman of the Commission for Problems of the Labor and Everyday Existence of Women and of Protecting Motherhood and Childhood of the GSSR Supreme Soviet, under the "Something to Think About" rubric: "How Concerned Are We About the Rural Female Laborer?"]

[Text] The Commission for Problems of the Labor and Everyday Existence of Women and of Protecting Motherhood and Childhood of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, in conjunction with rayispolkoms, trade union organizations and specialists, has studied the conditions of the labor and everyday existence of women employed in agricultural production in the republic's 38 rayons.

An analysis of the commission's materials shows that as a result of implementing the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet decree adopted several years ago on the tasks of the Soviets of People's Deputies for increasing the role of women in communist construction, and for improving the conditions of their labor and everyday existence and of protecting motherhood and childhood, the conditions of women workers' labor and of their domestic, medical and cultural services have been improved somewhat in the republic, and the network of pre-school institutions has been expanded.

Long-range plans for improving women's labor conditions and for conducting sanitary and preventive measures have been drawn up in many rayons. In connection with these plans, modern means of mechanization are widely being introduced in agricultural production, and the material-technical base of enterprises is being strengthened. As a result, during the last three years the level of the mechanization of labor-intensive operations has been increased by 16 percent, and almost 27,000 women have been disengaged from heavy manual and injurious labor. Great attention is being given to the social security of female laborers, and to the involvement of an ever greater number of women in socially useful labor.

Not very long ago we discussed the work of the ispolkom of the Soviet of People's Deputies of Signakhskiy Rayon for fulfilling legislation on the protection of motherhood and childhood. It turned out that along with the positive cases in the rayon, there were many omissions. For example, not everything is in order in the Tsnori Cereal Products Combine, in the Signakhi Sewing Factory, and in some other enterprises of the rayon where appropriate conditions of labor and everyday existence have not been created for women. In its decree, our commission gave the ispolkom of the rayon soviet specific recommendations aimed at correcting the situation.

As a whole in the republic, many problems in reducing labor-intensive jobs carried out by women must be solved. The level of the mechanization of production processes in basic branches of agriculture is low, and it is equal to 77.5 percent in grain production, 77 percent in viticulture, 38 percent in tea cultivation, etc. Despite the measures adopted, the level of the mechanization of labor-intensive processes in stock-rearing is still low. It is lower than the average republic indicators in Akhalkalakskiy, Znaurskiy, Akhmetskiy, Bogdanovskiy rayons, and the mechanized milking of cows in general has not been introduced in Makharadzevskiy, Kaspiskiy, Kedskiy, Dmanisskiy, Adigenskiy, Shuakhevskiy and Chokhataurskiy rayons.

Agricultural labor is basically being carried out by hand in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the zone of the city of Tkibuli, and in Marneulskiy, Samtredskiy, Akhmetskiy, Telavskiy and Sagaredzhoyanskiy rayons.

At the same time, there are no (hygiene rooms), showers, wash-rooms, and tents in the fields for resting and eating in a number of agricultural production units. The delivery of hot food to female laborers' work site has not been organized in Bogdanovskiy, Chokhataurskiy, Shuakhevskiy, Tetrtskaroyanskiy, Adigenskiy, Kaspskiy, Tsulukidzevskiy and certain other rayons.

The fact that the problem of providing them with working clothes has still not been solved is having a negative effect on the working conditions of women employed in agricultural production. The female workers of a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, especially those of tea cultivation, have been provided with them only by 20-25 percent.

The shortage of pre-school institutions in villages is greatly impeding the maximum involvement of women in social production. In a number of farms there is not even one kindergarten. There is an especially sad state in this regard in Khashurskiy, Marneulskiy, Tianetskiy, Kazbegskiy, Onskiy, Ambrolaurskiy, Sachkheriskiy, Tsulukidzevskiy and certain other rayons. Because of the fact that there is no place to leave children, hundreds of women have left work, for example, in Galskiy Rayon.

Not enough attention is being given also to the organization of groups of rural schools keeping open late.

The work of consumer services is clearly unsatisfactory. On the whole, there are no consumer services units in many villages of Chokhataurskiy, Akhalkalakskiy, Leningorskiy, Tetrtskaroyanskiy and other rayons.

The provision of trade, cultural and medical services to the rural population demands a drastic improvement.

Our commission thinks that in order to improve the labor and everyday conditions of women employed in the republic's agriculture, the ispolkoms of local Soviets of People's Deputies, appropriate services of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Production, and the leaders of ministries and departments and of enterprises and institutions of rayons, together with trade union organizations, should implement measures aimed at the creation for women of conditions for increasing their contribution to carrying out the party's plans.

Indeed, the creation of such conditions of labor and everyday existence for women, which would make it possible to successfully combine motherhood with active participation in labor and social activity, was listed among the basic tasks of the party's social policy at the 27th CPSU Congress.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

BRIEFS

SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION BOARD PLENUM--A plenum at the Board of Directors of the Soviet Sociological Association that was held on 9-10 December 1985 in Moscow was devoted to tasks of sociological science in the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of Soviet society. The plenum was opened by President of the SSA, Kh. Momdzhyan. Papers were read by: SSA Vice-President, Academician T. Zaslavskaya ("Basic Directions in Research on the Social Mechanism of the Development of the Economy"); V. Ivanov "Social Problems of the Intensification of Production in the Light of the Decisions of the April and October 1985 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee"); E. Klonov ("Certain Problems of Researching the Social Development of the Working Class Under Conditions of the Improvement of Socialism"); A. Zdravomyslov ("Increasing the Effectiveness of Sociological Research"); etc. [Text] [Moscow OBNHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, May-Jun 86 (signed to press 14 Apr 86) p 218] [COPYRIGHT: Izdatelstvo "Nauka", "Obshchestvennyye nauki", 1986]

SOCIAL STUDY CENTER FORMED--The Center for Study of Public Opinion has been created on the basis of the Institute of Sociological Research, USSR Academy of Sciences, with the legal status of a scientific-research structural subdivision of the institute. Its board of directors has been given the responsibility of the scientific-methodological guidance of the Center. A Council has been created from among scientists and representatives of interested organizations. The Council will coordinate the work of the Center with other institutions and departments, and will discuss the methodological aspects of that work. [Text] [Moscow OBNHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, May-Jun 86 (signed to press 14 Apr 86) p 218] [COPYRIGHT: Izdatelstvo "Nauka", "Obshchestvennyye nauki", 1986] 5075

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